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Relationship between culture and religion at the level of education in three areas of Canada.

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CONCLUSION

The purpose of this conclusion is to formulate whatever generalisations seem warranted in the light of the multiplicity of perspectives and opinions encountered during the programme of interviews. It seemed also desirable to present the authors' own views as they grew out of the experience of the interviews, even if that were only for the sake of warning our readers of those twists which the authors might have given to their presentation of the interviews.

The conclusion will address itself to two specific questions which seem to us the most immediate questions arising out of our evaluation of the present stage of association and dissociation of religion and culture manifested in present-day thinking about religion in the schools.

1. Should French schools outside of Quebec be public or confessional?

2. How can the presence of religion be included in public schools?

A. Conclusions arising out of interviews with Protestants.

I. French schools outside of Quebec. Public or confessional?

A few people interviewed found the questions unimportant. Some because they didn't care about what such schools should be, a few others because they thought French Canadian people should decide about them. Among those who found the choice significant (a very large

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data collected and a discussion of the findings. The results show that there is a significant correlation between the variables studied.

The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study.

The fourth part of the paper provides a detailed discussion of the limitations of the study and the potential sources of error. It also includes a list of references that are cited in the paper.

The fifth part of the paper includes a list of appendices that provide additional information related to the study. It also includes a list of figures and tables that are used in the paper.

The sixth part of the paper includes a list of footnotes that provide additional information related to the study. It also includes a list of references that are cited in the paper.

majority), nearly all preferred the idea of French public schools.

In our judgement the following reasons are relevant to English-speaking Canadians, and especially Protestants among them, in a debate about the pros and cons of such schools and account for the preference in favour of public schools.

1. Some English-speaking Canadians would be glad to see their children grow up with fluency in French. (We heard in Manitoba for instance criticisms of the regulation stating that only children coming out of homes where French is spoken can attend the French option schools). Among those who are willing to expose their children to a school where French is the language of instruction, few are willing to expose them to a milieu purposefully conceived as a catholic milieu.¹

¹It must be pointed out that a majority of English-speaking Protestants fully recognize that a French public school will be composed of a majority of Catholic students and teachers and will inherit some characteristics from that fact. In other words, Protestants voicing strong objections to the visit of a priest and his greetings are a small and not very significant minority. What most Protestants are anxious to safeguard in a French public school is a simple mechanism whereby non-Catholic students can be conveniently excused from religious instruction (a practice which all Catholics will grant) and common sense sensitivity and tolerance on the part of the Catholic instructor in the "secular" courses attended by non-Catholics.

It is understood of course that the presence of such children in French schools should not lead to a decrease in the use of French as language of instruction, namely that we speak only of children who want and can receive their schooling in French. It must be understood that such children will not be numerous. The symbol yet may have its value.

2. On account of the increasing secularisation of the English Canadian milieu, arguments for French confessional schools will be heard with less patience. In a secularised society Christian principles (or Catholic ones) are no longer self-evident. Any departure in school patterns therefore should be argued for in the name of human and social values. The argument for French public schools will accordingly carry more weight.

3. The role of French Canadian priests in education is often conceived by English speaking Canadians as a detrimental one. In each of the three provinces we verified the opinion according to which a good number of French Canadian priests among the minorities have broad cultural concerns (and competence) as well as pastoral ones, and according to which they are still irreplaceable defenders of the linguistic and cultural interests of the minorities. In each case we also found that quite a few Protestants generalize on the basis of instances of overly sectarian priests and look with suspicion upon the role of all priests in the

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results were compared with those obtained in previous studies. The study found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies. The study also found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies. The study also found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies.

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French Canadian minorities.¹ This is perhaps the most tragic aspect of the misunderstanding between English Protestants and French Catholics. (Conversely too many French Canadian Catholics fear that Protestants will not respect and accept them until they cease to be Catholics, while in fact English Canadian impatience in most cases is directed only toward French Catholics who are slow to wake up to the realities of religious pluralism. In other words what Protestants hope for is an evolution among Catholics from CCh toward CSe).

4. With M. L. King and apartheid in the news, "segregation" is a word which many English Canadians are ready to inject into school polemics. As seen in the Manitoba debates, frequent emotional use of the term was made to object to confessional schools or to the implications of bilingual ideals. The point here is that a linguistic separation of youngsters is hard enough to sell as a general principle in a bilingual country. It will be harder yet if religious separation is added on to it. People who know what racial segregation really is (as distinct from those for whom segregation is a bad thing other people do) will also be those who

¹We cannot paint a prettier picture by saying that after all we saw almost only ministers and that laymen are bound to be less suspicious of priests. After his survey of the United Church, Stewart Crysdale has conclusively shown that on all civil rights issues ministers are more tolerant than laymen (The Changing Church in Canada, United Church, Toronto, 1965).

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some final thoughts on the research.

The study was conducted using a qualitative research design. The data was collected through interviews with participants who were selected through purposive sampling. The data was then analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the main themes and sub-themes. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

The first theme identified was the importance of the study. Participants emphasized the need for more research in this area and the potential benefits of the study. The second theme was the methodology used in the study. Participants discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the research design and the data collection methods.

The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section discusses the findings related to the importance of the study. The second section discusses the findings related to the methodology used in the study. The third section discusses the findings related to the implications of the study.

The study concludes with some final thoughts on the research. The authors emphasize the need for more research in this area and the potential benefits of the study. They also provide some suggestions for future research and discuss the limitations of the study.

understand the human necessity for linguistic separation in a bilingual country. But for many unthinking people segregation is just a bad word to be used emotionally if it can help to further their views (i.e. people opposed to "segregation in schools" during the Manitoba debates were not necessarily people concerned about the fate of Canada's coloured people, far from that). To speak of French public schools as schools where Canadians of all faiths and backgrounds can get an education in French if they so want would cut the grass from under their feet, even though such presentation of French public schools is somewhat unrealistic.

Religion in the Public Schools.

"Men are dangerous not only because they have unlimited appetites and unlimited yearning for power, but because they are creatures with dreams and their extravagant dreams turn into nightmares if they seek to realise them in history."¹ The applicability of this statement of Reinhold Niebuhr to Canadian linguistic problems is apparent and it does not take long to imagine what kind of nightmare would develop if either Canadian group was to try to shape the country according to a dream formulated in an ideal inner world unsullied by awareness of facts.

¹R. Niebuhr: The Structure of Nations and Empires (New York, Scribner's 1959), p. 293.

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The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The fourth part of the paper concludes the study and summarizes the main findings.

The fifth part of the paper provides a list of references and a list of figures and tables.

The sixth part of the paper provides a list of appendices and a list of footnotes.

Mutatis mutandis, we believe that the statement applies also to religious communities and their pastoral dreams, especially to those of their pastoral dreams which envisage use of the school facilities. Issues of religion in the schools have been and are still political headaches. Many reasons for this can be discerned.

The main reason is that proponents of religion in the schools often let their sense of the ideal prevail over their sense of the possible (as is perhaps normal for religious people). And then, when the programme of instruction is in progress, the teaching turns out to be not as good (or as effective) as proponents hoped (especially if the teaching is done by regular school teachers with no special training as is still too often the case under the assumption that every Protestant or Catholic knows how to teach his faith). This disappointment, which is a disappointment only and does not have a nightmarish quality, arises of course out of the fact that there is much confusion about what makes religious teaching in the schools good. Transmission of the faith of a group to its members (even at the cost of inclusion of prejudicial content)? transmission of a sense of basic religious values (even at the cost of bland sentimentality or patriotic religiosity)? transmission of respectful and appreciative knowledge of all religious traditions represented in the community (even at the cost of subtly

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the importance of ensuring the reliability and validity of the data collected.

The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data. It describes the various statistical techniques used to analyze the data, such as regression analysis and correlation analysis, and explains how these techniques are used to draw conclusions from the data. The document also discusses the importance of considering the context of the data and the potential limitations of the analysis.

The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the need for further research. It outlines the key findings of the study and discusses the implications of these findings for the financial system. The document also identifies areas for further research and provides recommendations for future studies.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for transparency and accountability. The document also provides a final summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study.

instilling the beginning of a relativistic outlook on young souls)?

The nightmarish quality of the consequences of religious dreams begins to appear when further considerations are brought to light. In religiously homogeneous societies the teaching of religion in the schools when existing is not likely to be attacked, since it takes courage to speak against religion and since professional knowledge is necessary to formulate objections against the content and the style of the teaching. The nightmare in that case becomes apparent when one realizes that this teaching becomes the mere transmission, with cultic fixings, of a religious lore from which the vitality of Christian conviction has evaporated. Culture and religion are so associated that the former loses its autonomous freedom and the latter its strain of prophetic criticism. Clergy after a renewal of their sense of religious education will in many cases be the first to formulate criticism against such state of affairs,¹ but their attitude will be violently attacked by fellow clergy and by many laymen for whom religion in the schools becomes a guarantee, a symbol, of the fact that everything is fine in heaven and especially on earth.

¹Protestant clergymen in Ontario have voiced such criticism and so have Catholic clergymen in Quebec.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, using a sample of 100 participants. The participants were divided into two groups, one of which was exposed to the treatment and the other to the control. The results of the study showed that the treatment group had significantly higher scores than the control group. This finding is consistent with previous research, which has shown that the treatment is effective in improving the outcome. The implications of the study are that the treatment should be used in clinical practice, as it has been shown to be effective in improving the outcome. The study also has some limitations, which are discussed in the paper. These include the small sample size and the lack of a long-term follow-up. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable information on the effectiveness of the treatment.

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In societies that are rapidly becoming heterogeneous religiously speaking, the teaching of one common course in religion in the public schools will soon draw the opposition and anger of the religious minorities.¹ The nightmare appears in that case when one realizes that the whole concept of religion in the schools was so colored by efforts of the religious majority to propagate its views to its own people and to others if they are willing (in spite of efforts to give a nondenominational teaching) that no correction of the teaching, its content and its style, seems at all likely to please everyone concerned and especially to convince the religious minorities that such teaching is not inimical to their interests. Elimination of the course seems the only way to restore peace among all groups. The majority will find it hard, since majorities are said "to have rights too." Others will find it sad, since religions are worthwhile matters to be taught about, to see an academic subject in the curriculum killed by sectarian strife.

In the light of this estimate of the problems entailed by the idea of instruction in the field of religion in the public schools, how can we measure the

¹Such is the case in urban parts of Ontario (and in Montreal).

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value of the various views found on the Canadian scene concerning the place of religion in a public school? Four types of views have been expressed.¹

1) Total absence of religion from the public schools (U.S. solution). No religious exercises and no courses in the curriculum. This idea has support in the Toronto area, and among B.C. teachers. It is far from having become generally acceptable.

2) Religious exercises and a course in biblical literature and non-denominational religious values (as interpreted by main-stream Protestants). This is the solution embedded into law in 1944 in Ontario. It holds true of Quebec Protestant schools as well. It is increasingly attacked by Jews, agnostics, and a good number of Protestants. Although declared by Catholics to be a good thing, it is not what they want for themselves.

3) An academic course transmitting knowledge of all religious traditions represented in the society in which the school finds itself. (Protestant, Catholic and Jewish). Educationally this would seem to be the

¹All four have been articulated in Ontario. This is understandable. In its traditional past Ontario thought of itself as religious and Protestant too. Today some areas are still homogeneously Protestant, others are homogeneously religious but divided in Protestant and Catholic, others finally (urban areas) are pluralistic in the modern sense: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, agnostic, and an increasing common ethos of secularisation.

soundest solution by far and it would help life in a pluralistic society if all students were objectively informed about the vitalities and differences of the faiths in their society. Unfortunately this solution is not likely to work, let alone be tried, at this point in history. Most people do not believe that it is possible. (Incidentally this is a good instance of self-fulfilling prophecy). Most people assume that one can teach sympathetically only about one's own religion. Most existing teachers in fact can teach sympathetically only about their own religion, because of their training of course. (Some want to teach only their own religion). Prospects of adequate training of teachers is not within immediate sight. (To be adequate the training of a future teacher of religion in a religiously pluralistic society should include for all teachers lectures by Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and should include seminars in such multi-confessional atmosphere). Even if training of teachers in the field was to be soon a reality in Teachers' Colleges (as recommended by the Inter-Church Committee) chances are overwhelming that main-stream Protestants would do the teaching. An Inter-Church Committee member admitted that main-stream Protestants would be over-represented (if not exclusively present) in the student body of prospective specialists in the teaching of religion. This is not going to convince Catholics, Jews and Agnostics that such a teaching will

be an educational asset for their children too. To sum up, neither Church nor State seems willing now to pay the cost necessary for the training of prospective teachers, versed in the history of all three religious traditions, sensitive to differences and aware of possible sources of conflict. Mostly they are not willing to pay the price because the feasibility of such an approach, which has been a reality in some University circles for quite some time, has not entered their minds yet.

4) A variety of denominational courses in religion given by representatives of the various religious groups to students of their own faith.¹ This can be done as part of the regular day-school curriculum (the Belgian pattern). In that case the department of education prints four sets of textbooks (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and secular ethics) and contributes to salaries of instructors from the four groups. Or it can be done on the "released time" or "right of entry" pattern. (Pattern occasionally used in Canada and specifically allowed by the law in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.) Religious instruction in that case is not part of the

¹In this view, Churches should leave to the integrity of school teachers to see to it that the general atmosphere of the schools and the teaching of secular matters are such that they will not appear irresponsible to religious believers.

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The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the recommendations for future research.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the strengths of the research.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the contributions of the study to the field of research.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the future research agenda and the potential for further study.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the ethical considerations of the study and the measures taken to ensure integrity.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments and the contributions of the research team.

The tenth part of the paper discusses the references and the sources used in the study.

The eleventh part of the paper discusses the appendices and the supplementary materials.

The twelfth part of the paper discusses the conclusion and the final thoughts on the study.

official curriculum programme but time off is allowed for denominational religious instruction either on or off school premises under the authority and at the expense of the groups interested.

Many Canadian Protestants do not like this solution. Traditionalists object to it on the grounds that religion cannot be dismissed into a corner like that but must permeate the whole atmosphere of the school and its curriculum. They add that an "outside" instructor gives to the child the impression that religion is a second-rate matter and is foreign to the school. They also say that ministers will not find the time for it and that regular school teachers ought to give the instruction. Younger ministers however are found who prefer this solution. Most Protestants, perhaps a majority, prefer a blend of approaches 2 and 3, with only a dash of 3 in some cases. (It is interesting to note that when talking in official capacity these Protestants tend to put the emphasis on 3, but among themselves they quickly revert to ideas more reminiscent of 2).

The problem of religion in the public schools is not going to be solved overnight. Speaking of England's schools, M. Cruickshank writes:

Unlike Continental systems (the educational system of England and Wales) has never been planned and conveyed as a whole; rather it has evolved gradually over a period of a century and

a half, influenced by private endeavour and group action, and adapted by adjustment and compromise to embrace a variety of opinions.¹

This applies equally to Canadian schools which reflect no philosophy but do reflect Canadian history. No-one at any governmental level is going to solve the problem by fiat in the future any more than in the past. Broad guidelines will be set and promptly tampered with to work out local compromises. This however can lead to an unwarranted degree of obscurity and vagueness at the level of basic principles. In the matter of religion in the schools there has been a long record of groping after an ever elusive Canadian solution.

After all the readings and interviews we have come to the conclusion that solution 4 is the most satisfactory for the time being for English public schools. It will run against the grain for many Protestants since they will say they are not equipped to do the job in this way. On this matter we tend to feel that Protestant Churches, will have to realize soon that if they want to have something done and done well in this secularised society they better organize themselves to do it themselves. We have also heard that the Jewish community in Toronto does not like the idea since they

¹M. Cruickshank, Church and State in English Education, 1870 to the present day (London, Macmillan 1964), p. xiii.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

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cannot agree on whether an orthodox, conservative or reformed rabbi would give the teaching. If they cannot agree on a common Jewish textbook (the possibility of which has not yet been offered to them) they can always opt out of the system altogether. Tradition-bound Protestants however still represent the greatest obstacle to the adoption of the system in so far as they hold on to the dream of a common official course for all. The day on which Protestants realize the increasing secularisation of our society and of our schools and come to see that it is either system 4 or nothing, then chances of acceptance will grow immensely.¹ In the final analysis system 4 seems the most satisfactory since it maintains religion in the schools, an idea to which Canadians are attached, and since it gives an opportunity to all to have their religion there, maintaining thereby the public school ideal of hospitality to all children. It maintains the idea of "cooperation of Church and State" but transforms it into an idea of "co-operation between religious groups and State" as is necessary in a religiously pluralistic society. Of all possible solutions it seems to be the one of which one can most aptly say "in what we improve we are never wholly new,

¹In other words the idea of a strict separation of Church and State may function as a useful threat over the head of those who are tempted not to allow a fair co-operation between all religious groups and the public schools.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results were compared with those obtained in previous studies. The study found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies and that the methodology used in the study was valid. The study also found that the results were consistent with those obtained in previous studies and that the methodology used in the study was valid.

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in what we retain we are never wholly obsolete".¹

Concerning solution 4 it might further be said that prospects for high quality instruction in the near future are not very good for want of trained teachers. But when religious instructors specifically charged for that job and paid for it discover that children of their own religious group get quickly bored with denominational instruction, and are quite capable of making insidious comparisons between competent and incompetent teachers, they will begin to see the problem of religion in the schools in realistic and experiential terms. Chances are that Protestants, Catholic and Jewish instructors will tell each other their troubles with their own youngsters. Chances are that they will get to work academically to maintain the interest of their classes. From the Universities they will receive increasingly ecumenical and historical material about religion. Chances are that the instructors will soon experiment with ecumenical approaches and will invite each other to each other's classes for "novelty". Because of such pressure from the classrooms (especially in the higher grades) it might not be too long before something more like approach 3 is effectively used. This however is sheer guess.

¹E. Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France, in Selected Writings, (New York, Doubleday 1963) p. 439.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study and the data collection process.

The third part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the findings.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the contributions of the study to the field of research.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the practical applications of the study and the recommendations for practice.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the ethical considerations of the study and the measures taken to ensure ethical standards.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments and the funding sources of the study.

The tenth part of the paper discusses the references and the sources used in the study.

The eleventh part of the paper discusses the appendices and the additional information provided.

The twelfth part of the paper discusses the conclusion and the final remarks of the study.

The thirteenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography and the list of references.

B.- Conclusions relatives aux entrevues avec les Catholiques.

I. L'école publique française

Le choix entre l'école publique et l'école confessionnelle est certainement le problème de l'heure chez les Catholiques des trois régions que nous avons visitées. D'après l'ensemble des interviews auprès des leaders religieux, nous pouvons tirer les conclusions suivantes:

1) Les chefs de files catholiques considèrent encore, en grande majorité, que l'école confessionnelle est un idéal, que l'éducation de la foi doit se faire en même temps que l'éducation profane. Quelques personnes s'interrogent sur la conception traditionnelle et nous laissent penser que cette doctrine n'est pas immuable. Le dernier Concile oecuménique a fait pénétrer chez les Catholiques le sens du "prophétisme critique", ce qui permet à certaines personnes d'exprimer leur désaccord ou leurs doutes. Mais, pour le moment, au sujet de l'école confessionnelle, on ne dépasse guère le niveau du doute ou de l'examen de l'autre branche de l'alternative.

2) Le grand changement qui s'est produit dans la mentalité de plusieurs se situe plutôt au niveau des accommodations pratiques avec un système scolaire non-confessionnel là où l'idéal de l'école catholique ne paraît pas accessible. On acceptera que les Catholiques fréquentent l'école publique à deux conditions: 1) si l'on ne peut plus entretenir l'espoir d'obtenir des écoles séparées ou s'il apparaît impossible de soutenir plus long-

temps des écoles privées ou paroissiales, sans aide financière de la part du gouvernement; 2) si l'on est assuré d'une relative homogénéité religieuse de la population de l'école si bien que l'atmosphère de cette école sera catholique. Selon qu'on croit ou non à la réalisation de ces deux conditions, on est pour ou contre l'école publique. Ainsi, les personnes qui s'opposent à l'école publique française nous parlent des possibilités d'obtenir des écoles confessionnelles ou de l'impossibilité de maintenir une atmosphère catholique dans une école publique. Ceux qui favorisent l'école non-confessionnelle croient que leur gouvernement ne subventionnera jamais d'écoles catholiques et mettent en relief l'homogénéité religieuse de la population francophone. L'une ou l'autre des deux conditions absolument réalisée suffit à faire pencher en faveur de l'école publique. Ainsi les anglophones qui ont absolument désespéré de jamais obtenir l'aide gouvernementale aux écoles catholiques acceptent l'école publique de bonne grâce, même si elle est religieusement pluraliste. En d'autres cas, dans certaines écoles du Manitoba par exemple, l'atmosphère catholique est si bien assurée qu'on ne songe même pas à lui donner une garantie juridique.

Ne nous faisons donc pas d'illusions, très peu de leaders religieux favorisent l'école publique française en vertu du principe de la dissociation de la culture et de la religion en éducation. Le principe, dans la plupart des cas, est découvert après que des raisons pratiques eussent imposé la situation. Dans l'ensemble, l'école publique française apparaît d'abord, quand elle est favorisée, comme la seule façon pratique de promouvoir la culture française.

3) Si nous tentons maintenant de tirer une conclusion, à la lumière de ces généralisations, sur le degré d'acceptation de l'école publique française, il faut distinguer chacune des trois régions. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, on dit oui presque sans hésitation. Les deux conditions ci-haut mentionnés sont réalisées et perçues comme telles. A Sudbury, le oui est majoritaire (pour le niveau secondaire seulement) mais il faudra bien prendre soin d'éviter de se placer au niveau des principes. Car ici, on espère encore, en certains milieux, l'extension du système d'écoles séparées et certaines gens craignent que l'homogénéité religieuse soit brisée. Au Manitoba, on dit oui forcément: les deux conditions sont réalisées, la première toutefois est moins assurée qu'au Nouveau-Brunswick.

4) Les Catholiques de langue anglaise, pour leur part, ne feront pas d'objection dans la mesure où la question sera présentée positivement et concrètement sans être élevée au niveau d'un principe de rejet de la confessionnalité.

5) Nous pouvons donc conclure que l'école publique française est la formule d'avenir des minorités francophones (exception faite, pour le moment, du niveau élémentaire en Ontario) et qu'elle sera acceptée sans trop de difficultés.

6) Le véritable problème se situe surtout au niveau de la façon de présenter et de concevoir cette école. Nous croyons pouvoir affirmer qu'il est très important -et ceci pour les trois régions- qu'elle n'apparaisse pas comme un reflet de déchristianisation du milieu. La dissociation entre culture et religion

est acceptée facilement si elle n'est pas présentée comme un rejet des valeurs religieuses.

7) Les non-catholiques devront tolérer, pour un temps, que l'école publique française demeure à mi-chemin entre l'école catholique et l'école franchement non-confessionnelle. Que les Catholiques acceptent de ne plus recourir aux garanties juridiques pour protéger l'atmosphère religieuse de leurs écoles, c'est déjà une étape franchie qui permet d'entrevoir le jour où la culture française apparaîtra à l'école dans toute son autonomie.

II.- L'enseignement de la religion

De plus, l'école publique française ne sera acceptée que si on y autorise l'enseignement de la religion. De très rares voix se sont prononcées en faveur de la première formule énoncée plus haut: exclusion totale de l'enseignement religieux à l'école. Plusieurs personnes nous ont fait remarquer que nous ne vivions pas au Canada sous un régime de séparation constitutionnelle de l'Eglise et de l'Etat comme c'est le cas aux Etats-Unis et que, par conséquent, rien ne s'opposait à ce que la religion soit enseignée à l'école publique. La seconde et la troisième formules (enseignement biblique général et phénoménologie des différentes traditions religieuses canadiennes) ne sauraient guère être envisagées davantage par les Francophones Catholiques: elles conviennent à un milieu pluraliste. C'est donc la quatrième qui devra être adoptée. Dans le concret, elle signifiera, pour les Francophones, l'enseignement de la religion catholique en lais-

sant la porte ouverte à d'autres enseignements (morale séculière ou autres religions) qui pourraient être exigés mais ne le seront certes pas demain. L'école publique aura tout de même l'avantage de limiter l'enseignement religieux à des périodes précises et de maintenir une plus grande discrétion dans l'enseignement des autres matières. L'enseignement de la religion pourra aussi ne pas compter au nombre des matières au programme des examens. C'est ce que favorise la majorité des personnes interviewées.

Quant aux Catholiques de langue anglaise, ils ne sont pas prêts à accepter non plus autre chose que la quatrième option. La seconde est considérée comme un enseignement protestant déguisé, la troisième comme contraire à la psychologie de l'enfant ou de l'adolescent qui a besoin de se référer à un cadre religieux bien délimité. Selon les personnes interviewées, l'enseignement des différentes traditions religieuses dans une optique objective peut convenir à l'université mais certes pas au moment où la foi n'est pas encore assumée personnellement.

*

La rencontre entre Protestants et Catholiques à mentalité sécularisée peut aplanir bien des difficultés en ce qui a trait aux problèmes biculturels en éducation. Les Protestants ne seront pas effrayés si l'école publique française est implicitement marquée par la mentalité des Catholiques qui la composent et les Catholiques ne craindront pas de donner à cette école un caractère assez "séculier" pour ne pas offenser ceux qui

ne partagent pas leur foi. De plus, les Protestants accepteront de dissocier la religion de la culture sans empêcher les francophones d'être catholiques de fait, sans voir du cléricalisme dans tous les gestes posés par des prêtres. Les Catholiques, de leur côté, ne craindront pas de présenter la culture française comme une culture qui, par ses attaches avec l'ensemble du monde francophone, est religieusement pluraliste et indépendante du fait religieux. Les Anglo-Catholiques accepteront aussi de ne pas utiliser le nationalisme canadien-français pour des fins religieuses.

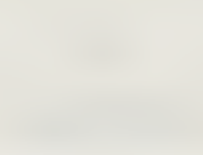
C'est là un modèle idéal qui est encore loin de refléter les attitudes de toutes les personnes interviewées. Mais nos interviews révèlent tout de même qu'on s'en approche de plus en plus.

APPENDICE I

APPENDIX IWRITINGS OF PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS LEADERS ON THE GENERAL
SUBJECT OF RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS, 1960-1966I. Introduction.

It should be mentioned at the outset that, although most of the material surveyed is meant for nationwide distribution, the literature is very much dominated by the Ontario situation. Two factors account for that. The National headquarters of Uniteds, Anglicans and Presbyterians are in Toronto, and it is mainly in the Ontario scene that the problem of religion in the public schools has been a public concern in the past twenty years.

It must also be added that the material is not very abundant. The Canadian Journal of Theology for instance has no discussion of the religious character of the schools or of the problem of religious education in them. Canadian Education in 17 years has no reference to religious instruction. The denominational literature shows no constant concern to discuss the goals of public school education. Articles tend to appear only when controversies arise about religion in the public schools. Terminological usage in this regard is significant: to a Protestant "Christian education" refers exclusively to the programme of instruction given to children, adolescents or adults, by the Churches



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and in the Churches, on week-day evenings or on Sunday. When the discussion refers to instruction in the day schools, the qualification "in the schools" is always added, and "religious" tends to replace the adjective "Christian". It has been the rule with Protestants that Christian education of the people of the Church and their children is primarily the responsibility of the family and the Church.

We plan to examine the contents of the material under two headings:

- 1) the rationale advanced in favor of the status quo.
- 2) the criticisms formulated against the status quo.

To look at religious exercises (hymn singing, reading of Scripture, and prayers), religious instruction (a specific course in the curriculum) and religious atmosphere (a general tenor of respect or appreciation in all courses for Christian doctrines and attitudes) will encompass the whole scope of the problem of "religion in the public schools". Since however we are dealing with the thinking of the Churches about religion in public education and not about the actual practises, we will do better to proceed by asking the three following questions:

- 1) Should there be religion in the public schools? and why?

2) What should be the contents of the course of religious instruction?

3) What are the goals of religious instruction?

II. The Rationale for the Status Quo (as is found in Ontario and Quebec)

1. Should there be religion in the public schools?

The answer is always yes.

The following arguments are set forward:

a) "Education is incomplete without religion."¹

There is not much articulation of what exactly "religion" contributes to the overall purpose of education. That it checks a "shallow secularism"² is most commonly said. The absence of any religious education in the name of religious freedom "implies indoctrination in the secular view of life".³ After deploring communist materialism and the philosophy of the "absurde", C.E. Silcox states that religion will help to maintain a sense of the "purpose of life" and to recover "a basic sense of humility which grows out of the mystery of life" and will always exalt "what God can do for the transformation of man".⁴

¹Rev. E.R. McLean, United Church Observer, May 15, 1961.

²The School, April 1943.

³Rev. Prof. J. S. Thomson, Christian Outlook, May 1961.

⁴C.E. Silcox, Religious Education in Canadian Schools, p. 23.

The Ontario Interchurch Committee on Religious Education in the School stated in 1959: "We believe that only God can give meaning, purpose and direction to our lives".¹ The Presbyterian Record takes the position that "the wisdom of the Gospel and the wisdom of the world must be kept together; otherwise the Gospel becomes irrelevant and the wisdom of the world loses its centre and its goal".²

W. Butcher notices that in the case of the Quebec reexamination of the schools, (1962), several briefs filed maintained that the English schools should continue being Protestant but gave no reasons for that plea.³

b) "Religion is a basis of our freedom."⁴

The Canadian democratic way of life and the honor with which religion is held are gives as of a piece.

a completely secularized educational system is unsuited to the needs of a democracy.⁵

¹Religious Education in Ontario Schools, p. 3.

²Presbyterian Record, February 1962.

³Christian Outlook, November 1962.

⁴Rev. E. R. McLean, United Church Observer, May 15, 1961.

⁵Rev. J. S. Bonnell, Educational Record, January, March 1952.

In war time the argument takes the following form:

the children should know of the dreadful hopelessness and cruelty of heathenism, and something of the anti-Christian and anti-Jewish movements in Europe. They should realize in contrast the attitudes of British leaders, the solemnity of our days of prayer, and the privilege of the freedom of worship.¹

In the fifties the argument is strongly marked by the rallying in the U.S. of religious forces against "godless communism" and the wish to defeat a bad ideology by a better one.²

c) "Religion is essential to the building of worthy character".³

Here there is doubt whether religion contributes mainly the tough-minded or the tender-hearted virtues, but it is held that it improves morality. The Ontario Regulations and Programme and the Ontario Statutes provide two good examples:

Such questions as the following should be constantly in the mind of the teacher:

Is the school so organized as to encourage co-operation?

Are opportunities given whereby the stronger and more clever may help the weaker?

¹The School, February 1942.

²This theme is still present in Rev. E. R. McLean's article in the United Church Observer of March 15, 1961.

³The School, 1942.

Is love of animals, birds, and flowers, inculcated?

What does the school do for the community, or for wider causes?

Is the grace of courtesy taught and encouraged?

Is the Golden Rule practised as well as memorized?

Is the school emphasizing "Thou shalt" as the rule of conduct, rather than "Thou shalt not"?

Are the precepts discovered and discussed in the periods of religious instruction used as a guide to daily conduct?

Is the child learning "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control"?

On the answer to such questions as the foregoing depend to an important extent the Christian atmosphere of the school and the development of character in it. The religious and spiritual phase of education is a factor of great importance in the formation of individual character thus contributing to a finer citizenship and a better world. The strength of a nation is the strength of the religious convictions of its people.¹

It shall be the duty of every teacher to teach diligently and faithfully the subjects in the public school course of study as prescribed by the regulations, to maintain proper order and discipline in the school, to encourage the pupils in the pursuit of learning, and to inculcate by precept and example respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality and the highest regard for truth, justice, loyalty, love of country, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, purity, temperance and all other virtues.²

¹Ontario Regulations and Programme, pp. 9-10.

²Quoted in Religious Education in Ontario Schools, p. I.

d) Psychological arguments are presented.

The religious atmosphere of the school and the piety of the teacher makes the child feel secure, we read under the pen of a teacher.¹ A United Church permanent secretary adds in conversation that Jewish children love singing hymns about Jesus and that the singing induces a feeling of quiet and reverence which is good for school discipline.

e) "Religion is a basis of our culture".²

The Christian faith in this case is viewed more historically as being in our culture a formative influence, knowledge of which is necessary.

The aim of religious education is to give a fair, accurate account of religious history and of religious teaching. It is not primarily intended either to produce converts or to build up national morale.³

The latest strong statement of this general position is found in 1963 in response to the R.C. bishops of Ontario's demands for further privilege for separate schools and their charges that the public schools are secular. The Anglican bishops of Ontario affirmed on

¹The School, January 1942.

²Rev. E. R. McLean, United Church Observer, May 15, 1961.

³Rev. W. L. Smith, The School, April 1943.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and explains how this information is used to identify trends and patterns. The document also discusses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis, such as ensuring the reliability and validity of the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the findings from the research. It outlines the steps involved in developing and implementing a plan of action, and discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. The document also provides examples of successful implementation strategies and offers recommendations for future research.

In conclusion, the document highlights the importance of a systematic and rigorous approach to research and implementation. It emphasizes the need for collaboration and communication among all stakeholders involved in the process.

that occasion that the public education system must be permeated with religious conviction.¹ The United Church Observer applauded Premier Robart's response to the Roman Catholic requests. (He refused extension of privileges and maintained the necessity for "religions and spiritual concepts at all levels.")²

2) What should be the content of the course of religious instruction?

Here also the answer is clear: the Bible.³

The course should give to the pupils "a general knowledge of the Bible as the book which forms the basis of Christian faith, worship and conduct."⁴

Literature is full of biblical references and biblical ideas, runs the argument, and public school

¹The Churchman, January 1963.

²United Church Observer, March 1963.

³Occasionally, the phrase the "judaео-christian" literature is used. However the study of Judaism tends to stop with 33 a.d., and the estimate given of Judaism in the last years of that period is as a rule negative, to say the least.

⁴Quebec Protestant Handbook on Religious Education. Quoted in Educational Record, October, December, 1962.

children often do not understand them since they are religiously illiterate. They need therefore a course in the Bible as a dominant influence in our Western Christian culture.¹ The Bible is part of our heritage and to omit it would be to give to our students only a truncated education.

When the suggestion is made, as is often the case, of the desirability of a course in world religions, the answer is given that in our civilization it is the Bible that counts ("If I were in India, I wouldn't object to the teaching of Hindu religious classics to my children, since the values they contain inform the civilization of the country"). Moreover, it is said, the Bible has great literary beauty: the Koran has no poetry that can begin to match biblical poetry.²

¹The argument borrows some force from the awareness reached among University teachers of the humanities of an over-emphasis in the past on the greco-roman tradition at the cost of the judeo-christian one and from the general currency recently achieved by the "two sources" theory of Western civilization.

²A Muslim, or anybody knowing Arabic, would not let that statement pass unchallenged and would add that when it comes to delicacy of moral feeling the Koran is superior to the Old Testament.

The ideas in the last two paragraphs were set forth by responsible spokesmen of the United Church headquarters.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for ongoing research in this field.

It is interesting to note that in contrast to the previous question, in dealing with this question Canada is more often said to be basically a "Christian" rather than a "religious" country. This shift in usage is subtle, though significant. It assumes that there is a common basic biblical Christianity, which all Churches desire to see taught in the schools.

The scriptural interpretations are to be non-sectarian, and will not follow the tenets or doctrines of any particular creed. They will be confined to those expressions of the Christian faith upon which all Christian denominations are in substantial agreement.¹

The "common creed" is left in comfortable vagueness. This is evidenced especially by the fact that the Ontario regulations do not show any awareness of a tension between those who insist on a literalistic reading of the Bible and those who hold a less literal interpretation of it. Although the problem troubles all the Churches in their programme of "Christian education", no reference is ever made to it in the literature on the Bible in the public schools.

3) What are the goals of religious instruction?

Although some references are made to the need of a "permissive atmosphere" and to a goal of "simply information", the emphasis falls heavily on the inducting

¹Ontario Regulations, p. 10.

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aspect of education.¹ The task affirmed is "to introduce the young to the living tradition in which they will take their place".² "The school must seek to lead the child to choose and accept as his own those ideals of conduct and endeavour which a Christian and democratic society approves."³ Indoctrination remains of course a bad word, but religion is conceived as present in the public school in order to encourage appreciation of Christian principles and to strengthen Christian convictions.

¹We use here Paul Tillich's terminology. In an article in the "Theology of Education", in Theology of Culture, (Oxford U.P. 1959), Tillich distinguishes three educational aims:

- a) technical education: the education for skills.
- b) humanistic education: development of all human potentialities.
- c) inducting education: the aim is "inducting into the actuality of a group, the life and spirit of community, family, tribe, town, nation, church". "The form in which this happens is the interpretation of the institutions and symbols of the group in which the child or the new adult member already lives."

The article is very helpful in delineating the relation between the three aims, and the conflicts that have existed between them in the history of our culture.

²Rev. G. R. Cragg, Educational Record, October, December, 1954.

³Ontario Regulations and Programme, p. 8.

The inducting type of religious education is so much taken for granted that any other type of religious courses (aimed at information and understanding) is often not even conceived as possible. Behind a suggestion of a course in Buddhism, a Presbyterian minister saw an attempt to make Buddhists out of Canadians "when we can't even make Christians out of them". J. S. Pettigrew's remark on "the quite amazing inability of many people to distinguish between religious education and religious indoctrination" seems entirely warranted.¹ Pettigrew goes on to say that "some actually want religious indoctrination rather than education."

4) Conclusions.

First of all it must be pointed out that the Churchmen who argue for the status quo are pleased with the present legislation in Ontario and Quebec and use it as their ideal. (They do not however recommend new legislation on the Ontario pattern for the school system in British Columbia). We can conclude therefore that their thinking tends to take shelter behind the legislation that allows for religion in the public schools and to fight only for its maintenance where it is in force.

¹J. S. Pettigrew, Religion and the University, p. 18.

We suggest however that the thinking behind the arguments makes a coherent whole and can be characterized as a Christendom mentality. This mentality among Canadian Protestants has the following tenets:

1) Separation of Church and State is an American principle, not a Canadian one. To argue in the name of the principle is therefore unwarranted. Canada it is said, has no state Church "although in the province of Quebec today, the Roman Catholic Church is, for all practical purposes, a kind of State church". Canada abides by the principle of cooperation between Church and State.¹

2) By virtue of the consensus of the majority of the people Canada is a Christian nation and wishes to remain so. The legislation and the institutions must reflect this Christian character of the nation.

¹See C.E. Silcox, Religious Education in Canadian Schools, pp. 5-10.

The desires of the "French Roman Catholic people in Canada" when Canada became British in 1763 are given as one of the causes for that principle of co-operation. It is also added that such cooperation in the realm of public schools might avoid the further extension of separate school systems. As the question of the clergy reserves shows "Canadian Theology" did not question the principle of establishment but was troubled with the problem of choosing which Church to establish.

3) It is not enough however to say that Canada is a Christian nation. It must further be said, on account of denominational and confessional divisions, that in the minds of these Churchmen, it is a certain form of the Protestant tradition which is the protector of Canada's Christian character. (This assumption is almost always implicit).

We propose to call this form of Protestantism public cultural Protestantism. This public cultural Protestantism makes, in its pure form, the following claims:

a) it is animated by a "free and catholic spirit" (the Boston opponents to J. Edwards) or it is "sweetness and light" (M. Arnold) and thereby holds in check the "sectarian" forces of religious fanaticism (whether Roman Catholic or Protestant sects) and is an inspiration to the whole nation.

b) it teaches the essentials of a pure morality and has a sober dedication to theistic and biblical ideals.

This Protestantism therefore claims to offer to the nation the public religion the nation needs and wants, and thus to be culturally necessary and culturally responsible. Its crucial claim is that only main stream Protestantism maintains the sense of what "religion and morality" as such are, and therefore continually

witnesses to a people imperilled by both godlessness and sectarian extravagance the essentials of religion. This was E. Ryerson's position. "To teach a child the dogmas and spirits of a sect, before he is taught the essential principles of religion and morality, is to invert the pyramid".¹ Theologically the position finds its earliest antecedents in the 17th and 18th centuries British divines who, in reaction to deism and enthusiastic sectarianism, developed the idea of a Protestant religion which managed to be reasonable, socially useful, moral and biblical. It was further assumed then that established Protestantism is the official guardian and interpreter of this religion. This Protestantism was of course highly aware of the religious freedom of the sects, who are free to insist in their own circles on extra dogmas and practises such as double predestination, believers' rebirth, or (at later periods), the rosary and Kosher foods.

It must be emphasized therefore that the Christendom of which we speak is not that of the Constantinian era or of the middle ages. It is a post-Reformation Christendom which admits religious pluralism, but wishes the dominance in the midst of that pluralism

¹Letter of April 24, 1852. Quoted in C.B. Sissons Church and State in Canadian Education, p. 20.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the data sources. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants. The data was analyzed using statistical software. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied. The findings have important implications for the field of study.

The study was limited by several factors. First, the sample size was relatively small. Second, the study was conducted in a specific context. Third, the study did not include a control group. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the topic.

The study was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner. The data was collected and analyzed using standard procedures. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner. The study provides a solid foundation for future research in this area.

The study was conducted in a professional and ethical manner. The participants were informed of the purpose of the study and gave their consent. The study was approved by the appropriate ethical review board. The study provides a valuable contribution to the field of study.

of a reasonable and biblical form of religion. Furthermore it is not a Christendom primarily oriented toward the preparation of Christians for the heavenly City; its primary goal is the promotion of the welfare of the commonwealth by holding in check divisive religious influences and offering a common religious rationale.

The intellectual sources of this public cultural Protestantism are primarily the British Protestant tradition of the Broad Church or of the National Church (Coleridge) (a movement paralleled in Germany by the Kulturprotestantismus). In Canada, today, the presence of ethnic groups with centrifugal religious tendencies can give some authority to its claim for social usefulness. It must however be pointed out that the intellectual premises of public cultured Protestantism are out of step with the social realities of 20th century Canada; unlike England in the 17th, 18th or 19th centuries, not everybody in Canada wishes to be considered a Christian or wishes a religious tenor to the public life. In the context of contemporary Canadian society, public cultural Protestantism assumes a new task, which its ancestors did not have at all: namely to rally the "religious forces" against the "secular influences". In most cases this new task becomes the main one.

4) Since the rights of the religious minorities are safeguarded and since the secularists are

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The sixth part of the paper discusses the significance of the study and the contribution of the research.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the practical applications of the study and the implications for practice.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the ethical considerations of the study and the measures taken to ensure ethical standards.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments of the study and the contributions of the participants.

The tenth part of the paper discusses the references of the study and the sources of the information used.

The eleventh part of the paper discusses the appendices of the study and the additional information provided.

The twelfth part of the paper discusses the index of the study and the location of the information provided.

The thirteenth part of the paper discusses the glossary of the study and the definitions of the terms used.

The fourteenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography of the study and the list of the references used.

an insignificant minority (and a dangerous one), all is well. The main Protestant Churches with the welcome help of Roman Catholics who are enough public-minded to be willing to cooperate, can go on therefore being the defenders of Christian principles and Christian Institutions. The Protestant Churches do not claim to be entitled to this by divine right or natural law, but by a broad democratic consensus, the existence of which is not questioned and of which fresh evidence is always found.

5) Official pronouncements of the Churches, made in the name of Christian principles (or in the name of God's will for Canada) can therefore withhold or grant the desired religious legitimation for any items of legislation that bear upon faith and morals.

Finally it must be added that this edifice of Christendom education has not quite been completed in Ontario. Future public school teachers do not receive a course in religious education at their teacher's college. Ministers are attached to the colleges and meet with the students of their own denomination. Most of the time their role is strictly a pastoral and not an academic one. This may come from some dislike of the thought of a course in the theology of one denomination given by a pastor representing it to members of it, when these members will be called to teach non-denominational religion to pupils of more than one denomination.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, where the author examines the existing research on the topic. The author then presents the methodology used in the study, followed by the results and a discussion of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and some suggestions for future research.

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III - The Critics.

The partisans of the status quo have a vision to communicate and a doctrine to implement (a doctrine which was written into law in Ontario and Quebec). The critics - those who are Churchmen that is - tend as a rule to argue from facts. If they do not always share the ideologies of opponents (such as the Unitarian or Ethical Associations) they tend to listen to their presentation of objectionable facts and occasionally take over some of their arguments.¹ So just as it was

¹Most of the criticisms from non-Christian opponents have been voiced by the "Ethical Education Association", an Organization founded in 1959 in Toronto. It stated the following objectives:

1. Promotion of religious and racial understanding;
2. Improvement in the teaching of moral and ethical values;
3. Improved teaching of all subjects so that students may be prepared for citizenship in a world community.

Shortly afterward a Toronto group of women, some of whom were from the field of education, organized an association to present the other side of the controversy. The "Christian Women's Council on Education" adopted the theme "A faith in God for every child" and set forth its objectives as:

1. To retain the teaching of the Bible in the public schools;
2. To help preserve the Christian heritage of Canada;
3. To promote harmony and cooperation among people of different faiths.

For details of a 1961 controversy in North York on the issue of religion in the schools, see E. R. McLean: Religion in Ontario Schools (Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1966) p. 79. Toronto Churches invested \$4,500 in a campaign

necessary to quote from the legislation to present the views of the first group, so it will be useful to mention the views of non-Christian opponents to describe the criticisms made by the second group of Churchmen.

The following criticisms are found:

1) A member of the Ethical Education

Association quotes a 19th century instance:

An author was congratulated by a chief education officer for producing a text-book chapter which gave an account of early man in accordance with modern archeology and anthropology and yet innocent of any statement which could be quoted as a contradiction of Archbishop Usher's chronology or of the religious belief of those who date the appearance of man on earth at not earlier than 5000 B.C. I shall not at this point comment on the implication of these devious tactics in the education of the young.¹

The writer goes on to state that such lack of intellectual honesty is still evidenced by the textbooks' equivocations on all delicate issues and by the teachers' art of skirting any serious discussion of problems arising out of the textbooks.

Some ministers have concurred with this criticism and have found the textbooks to be bland and "watered down",² and designed to avoid any mental strain,

to inform parents about the nature of the teaching program and defend its objectives. The questionnaire sent by the Board of Education to school parents in the township showed that 75% desired such instruction.

¹C.E. Phillips, Religion and our Public Schools.

²Rev. D. Gillies United Church Herald, March 15, 1965.

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The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results were compared with those obtained from field studies. The study found that the results of the laboratory studies were in good agreement with those obtained from field studies. This suggests that the laboratory studies are a valid method for studying the effects of the treatment on the response of the system.

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let alone any exercise of intellectual honesty, or any questioning.

2) "The Ethical Education Association in Etobicoke stopped the Gideons from entering Etobicoke classrooms giving Bibles, taking pledges and sneaking a little Evangelism on the side". "They were asking little children to sign pledges saying that they were sinners."¹

While Protestants do not all share the nervousness of Unitarians before the notion of sin, nearly all find such practises objectionable. A United Church spokesman, who as a rule is a defender of the status quo, deplores the betrayals of confidence committed by fundamentalist persons who offer their services for the religious instruction and impose the mechanics of conversion on the pupils.

3) Some teachers have confessed that religion is a frightening subject to most teachers. They fear, for instance, that some inquisitive child dare to ask a question of the kind: "Did it really happen this way?" Whatever answer the teacher gives will arouse the anger of some theologically conscious circle. A teacher warned that the churches cannot hope to get any better

¹Rev. K. Bagnell, United Church Observer, March 1, 1963.

teaching.¹ Some Churchmen again fear that fundamentalist persons will be too glad to rush where other teachers fear to tread.

4) A Presbyterian minister deplores the lack of coherence in the attitude of the Churches: "The definite doctrinal position of all four major protestant denominations precluded such a programme" but "The overwhelming majority of Church courts and clergy gave it their approval." "The opportunity to teach a course of religious instruction can come to the Churches only as a temptation". The temptation is real however, he pursues, since the courses are good and effective.²

5) Two years later the same minister is teaching such a course at Westmount High School. The style of teaching, however, in this case is different. The teachers are ministers (and their level of academic competence is unusually high) and the course puts the emphasis on understanding and discussion. There is no effort to state "this is what you must believe."³

¹The Churchman, February 1964.

²The Rev. C. Cochrane, in Christian Outlook, May 1961.

³Presbyterian Record, September, 1963.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY

PROFESSOR

JOHN

SMITH

Other Churchmen agree with this new emphasis on teaching about religion. They therefore criticize the inducting, apologetic character of the status quo and put forward the alternate proposal of a teaching about religion.

6) The uneasiness of others comes from the fact that the content of the teaching is just religion in general. They point out that Protestant theologians agree now that there is no such thing as religion in general, and that their consensus is that genuine Christian education can take place only in the community of faith and worship.¹

7) Others point out that the public Protestantism, far from leading the nation, has been trailing it, and that it has always been an Anglo-saxon nationalistic movement with nothing Christian about it.²

8) A series of articles questioned the very premise on which the whole system is based: namely the idea that we ought to consider Canada as Christian country.³

9) Another group of criticisms comes in the

¹J. A. Boorman, Christian Outlook, April 1965, August, September, 1961.

²K. Clifford "The Religion of Wasps", Christian Outlook, April 1964.

³"Is Canada Christian?" Christian Outlook, September, October, November, December, 1960.

name of the idea of separation of Church and State.¹

10) Other criticisms converge on the idea that the whole "concern" of the churches for religious education comes mainly from the desire of the Churches to conserve a symbol of their established power in society.

The following evidence is advanced.

- 1) the churches have made no contribution to the public debate on the goals of education.²
- 2) they have done almost nothing to see that there are trained teachers to carry out the program of religious instruction.

Dr. G. Grant concludes:

The Churches may have persuaded themselves that their educational interests are sufficiently served by the maintenance of this facade of public education. In accepting the present superficial system, it prejudices its case with the young because it says by implication that the demands of supernatural truth upon their intellects is limited to a few thin platitudes.³

¹United Church Observer, March 1, 1963. See also Rev. Gillis, Globe and Mail, April 23, 1965 and A. Edinborough, The Churchman, September 1963.

²The "lack of contribution to the public debate on the goals of education" is not to be doubted. In our perusal of the literature we have not met any discussion of the threat of professionalization nor any discussion of the relative merits of technical and humanistic education.

³G. Grant, Religion and the State. See also, Iam M. Drummond, Church, State and Education and Rev. S. Coles, quoted in Churchman, January 1965.

11) Some deplore the fact that the fight for the maintenance of structures and legislation loses sight of the fact that there are some Christians left in Canada who could make good public school teachers. The Church, it is said, ought to trust in the influence of competent Christians rather than in the law.¹

12) In 1961 an anonymous author in the Christian Outlook gave a summary statement of theological objections to religion in schools which makes a synthesis of many of the criticisms.

The status quo tempts the Church to use the power of the State rather than the power of the Spirit. The system falsifies Christian teaching by making it too vague, by blurring the distinction between religion and Christianity and by separating Christian education from the community of believers. Christian education should be imparted in an atmosphere of Christian love where people meet to teach and to be taught voluntarily.²

This general dissatisfaction has led to the following suggested courses of action:

1) Drop the idea altogether; there is enough

¹Rev. J. A. Boorman, Christian Outlook, April 1965.

²Christian Outlook, September 1961.

evidence of failure for that.¹ And strengthen and improve the programmes of "Christian Education" in the Churches.²

2) Develop a new approach (geared mainly to the higher grades) of teaching about religion, with equal emphasis on biblical literature, the history of Judaism and of Christianity, and world religions, with specialized teachers adequately trained in a multi-confessional atmosphere.

Religious exercises and the "general religious atmosphere" are dropped altogether in this alternative.³

3) Let the public schools go their own way, and establish Protestant schools with "Separate" status.

4) Resist in any case the idea of a general course in morality set forward by some non-Christian circles.

5) Before the lack of consensus the inter-denominational conference on Religion in Public Education held at Huron College in May 1965, the Churchmen present have agreed on the following statement:

¹Rev. Gillis, Toronto Globe and Mail, April 23, 1965.

²In the past ten years all Churches have made vast efforts to improve the quality of their "Christian education" programme (especially the United Church and the Anglican Church).

³Drummond, Grant, Boorman, op. cit.

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For the immediate future we should neither attach nor defend the present course of religious studies per se in the public schools. Rather, just let them be.¹

Back at home, however, both Presbyterians and Anglicans have decided for a thorough reexamination of the whole issue.²

It must be noted that these criticisms have been voiced in ecclesiastical literature only from 1963 onward (although the Baptists and Christian Outlook voiced them much earlier). Even now, these criticisms find only rarely their way into the denominational magazines with wide distribution (the Anglican Churchman seems less cautious).

The whole situation has been analysed with particular perspicacity by Dr. George Grant.

In short the dilemma is: there is need of a public religion, yet, it is quite unclear what that public religion should be.

The possibility, which once existed, of such consensus on what the public religion should be is going away fast, if it is not gone yet. The situation is sad adds Dr. Grant and calls for a lament because: "Unassisted reason is able to know that without religious beliefs and actions no society whatever can last, but reason is

¹Not published minutes.

²Not published.

unable to determine which should be the particular public religion."¹

Conclusion

The ecclesiastical critical voices are scattered and ill organized. So far they failed to produce a consensus on an alternate course of action. In spite of that however, we believe we can discern the beginning of a convergence, at the level of theological thinking, behind most of the criticism.

We propose to call this different kind of thinking the post-Christendom mentality.

The key to the new attitude is to be found in a change of attitude toward secular ideals and the ethos of the secular society.² W. O. Fennell summarizes in this way the basic concepts of this new attitude:

¹G. Grant, Religion and the State.

²The new movement, or "theology of secularity", owes much to the work of R. Niebuhr, Karl Barth and, above all, D. Bonhoeffer. It is being known on the Church scene mainly through the books of J. A. T. Robinson (Honest to God and the New Reformation), and more recently through that of Harvey Cox: The Secular City. Canadian Theological authors such as W. O. Fennell (of Emmanuel College), J. C. McLelland (of McGill) and Anglican W. R. Coleman have spoken favorable of the movement.

It is the first thesis of this article that, in creating the world, God called into being, not a religious but a secular sphere, so-called because he willed for it a certain autonomy to be creaturely as a good in itself. It is our second thesis that, in creating man, God called into being a creature, gifted with autonomous freedom and mandated to use that freedom to build a human, secular world within the world of God's creation. Our third thesis, though first in theological priority, is that, in Jesus Christ, God has rescued the world from man's "religiousness", restored it to its original "secularity", and in him has given back to man the freedom which he lost when he sought to make his culture a religious and therefore idolatrous thing.

If these theses are in any wise true, it must be affirmed that, contrary to much that passes for true preaching of the gospel of our God today, the church should be calling men, not to a "religious" understanding of and attitude toward nature and human culture, but to a better, truer "secularity".¹

Another author puts it this way:

Secularism is a spirit of self-sufficiency, a denial of faith.... But secularisation on the other hand, is a process of maturity which reflects the work of the Holy Spirit among men.²

For this current of theological thought, secularism is an ideology and remains a bad word, but secularization, as a social process, or secularity as a stand which refuses the claims to ultimate value of any ideology (i.e. refuses to make an idol of any

¹W. O. Fennel, "The Theology of True Secularity", in Theology To-Day, July 1964.

²J. C. McLelland, Come, Holy Spirit! (unpublished).

ideology) are good things which force man to the autonomy, freedom and responsibility which the biblical God thrusts upon his creatures.¹

This new theological orientation demands a rather radical revision of the Church's modes of thought and action. It is nevertheless winning a degree of acceptability as is shown by the following extracts from the Report of Proceedings of the Anglican Congress, (Toronto, August 13-23, 1963).

Secular activities have their own proper autonomy. Science and politics ought not to be under any kind of ecclesiastical control; and ecclesiastical control ought not to be confused with the sovereignty of God. In the past the Church often claimed some kind of control over a great many secular interests, and she claimed it in the name of God. The secular world rightly rebelled against the Church's control, and since the Church had confused her own control with God's sovereignty, the secular world also repudiated God's sovereignty. After that it was inevitable that man should be put in the place of God.

It is the task of the Church in this age to proclaim that the secularists have been right in their revolt but wrong in the conclusions that they draw from it. The Church herself should proclaim the autonomy from ecclesiastical control of art, science, politics, business and other secular concerns; at the same time, she should proclaim the sovereignty of God over these concerns, a sovereignty that is exercised in more ways than we can expect to know. The Church's task is both humbler and more ambitious than the Middle Ages supposed.²

¹The "secular age" is therefore accepted with enthusiasm and not with the reluctance of G. Grant and his nostalgia for better days now gone.

²op. cit., p. 89.

The post-Christendom mentality has the following tenets which are relevant to our problem.

1. A "religious society" maintains a conception of the sacred which is non-biblical and which keeps man in an infantile state.

2. The process of secularisation is "the liberation of man from religious and metaphysical tutelage". It is a desirable emancipation from a closed world view. The emancipation is accompanied by a disenchantment of nature, a desacralization of politics, a deconsecration of values (none are ultimate), a defatalisation of history, and gives a chance for man to "come of age" and assume both his freedom and responsibility in history. Some of Max Weber's theses and the works of contemporary biblical scholars are used to show that biblical thought has been in favor of this emancipation all along.

3. In a secular society the Churches are freed from the task of providing a public philosophy (and from the accompanying compromises) and are free to be themselves. One of the responsibilities of the Christians will be a critique of secularism, namely of any tendencies to return to a consecrated dominant ideology, or of secularistic world-view which will function as a religion.

4. The Churches will be actively involved in the secular world and will press for secular goals. But

the Churches must function as pressure groups, equal to all others, and must argue in the language of the city, and not in the name of a divine revelation made available to them alone. The Churches therefore must not become instruments of sacral legitimation. This position is accompanied by a critical perception of the hunger for power exhibited by Churches and Christians who have the Christendom mentality and want mainly to maintain a Church control over institutions. The Church must assume the form of a servant. Christian witness is a question of presence of servants who have integrity. Religion must be in the schools as a partner not as tyrant.¹

Milton Yinger is therefore right to point out that secularization is accompanied by a religious change and the development of new religious forms (and not by a withdrawal of the Churches from the public scene).²

The post-Christendom mentality will recommend the following policies regarding religion in the schools.

1. An elimination of religious atmosphere or

¹Minutes from the 1965 Congress at Huron College (unpublished).

²M. Yinger Sociology Looks at Religion (McMillan, New York, 1963) p. 72. There is more evidence of both secularisation and religious change in the U.S. than in Canada. M. Yinger also points out that the religious change is carried out in the name of no change.

religious definitions in the schools.

2. An informed participation in the dialogue about the goals of education and a critical stand toward any arising public school ideology, or any public philosophy making claims of ultimate authority.

3. Courses about religious traditions, historically considered, if there is consensus among the educators concerning the need of it for educational purposes. It is believed that such consensus will emerge if the Churches, or the teachers giving the course, play the game fairly and do not use the course and a foot in the door for the authoritative presence of the Church in the secular milieu.¹

IV - Religion in the Universities.

A special body of material has come from the Churches on the subject of the Universities. The same tension between the two perspectives is noticeable there, except that the second stand has appeared earlier. One seems to realize more quickly that tutelage will not work where one deals with college students than when one has to do with school children.

¹An American author J. E. Loder: Religion in the Public Schools (Association Press, New York 1965), defends the recent Supreme Court decisions banning prayers and Bible reading in the public schools and argues that optional courses of instruction about religion are both more educational and more useful to the Churches. His book may turn out to be a successful attempt to persuade the Churches to accept the post-Christendom age.

In 1962, the Presbyterian Record takes the view that the Church is "losing out on the campus" and that the Christian faith is inadequately represented there. Since there is growth of agnosticism, even among Faculty members, and of religious indifference and moral anarchy among the students, there is need to dispatch many chaplains to the campuses.¹

In 1961 the United Church stated its policy of maintaining chaplains, building residential colleges with programs of teaching in religious knowledge and encouraging departments of religion.²

With this attitude of the Churches characterized by an author as "moving in with power in alien territory",³ the Universities have shown little enthusiasm for the creation of departments of religion, although they have accepted the presence of chaplains to cater to the spiritual needs of the students and have welcomed the relief to their budget provided by the construction of denominational residences. (There was recently opposition to such projects of division of the student body along sectarian lines, Trent University

¹Presbyterian Record, March 1962.

²United Church Observer, November 15, 1961.

³A. McKinnon, Christian Outlook, June-July, 1963.

is an instance).

There have been clerical critics very vocal on the whole matter. In spite of the commitments made by the Churches to a "responsible ecumenical approach" and to "joint appointments" of chaplains, the critics have pointed that the denominational approach appointing chaplains to represent each Church is sweeping the field.¹ An Anglican spoke vigorously of our "Church-polluted universities" and of the shame of the ongoing "scramble for on-campus real estate".² Whether building housing for State supported Universities was responsible stewardship has also been questioned.

The whole debate has been bitter, and there has been strong conflict in the boards of the various churches concerning themselves with religion in higher education. Some Christian professors present in these boards have been protesting the assault upon the University and the attempt to mold it in the image which the Churches have of what the University ought to be. This position, however, is also held now by some ministers, some chaplains and some permanent secretaries of the Churches' headquarters. Some of the critics have tended to get tired of the whole thing and to let the Boards meet and pontificate by themselves.

¹Christian Outlook, March 1962.

²Churchman, June 1965.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather information from stakeholders. Additionally, it discusses the application of statistical software to process and interpret the collected data.

3. The third part describes the results of the data analysis. It highlights several key findings, including a significant increase in customer satisfaction levels over the past year. It also notes that there is a need for further training and development for staff in certain areas to improve overall performance.

4. The fourth part provides recommendations based on the findings. It suggests implementing a new system for tracking customer feedback and establishing regular communication channels with clients. Furthermore, it recommends investing in professional development programs for employees to enhance their skills and knowledge.

5. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall findings and a statement of commitment to continuous improvement. It expresses the organization's dedication to staying up-to-date with the latest industry trends and technologies to maintain its competitive edge.

A considerable body of literature¹ has recently appeared favoring the establishment of departments of religion, studying objectively, i.e. historically and phenomenologically, the various religious traditions (including world religions) and using widely the scientific methodologies. While those departments already existing on this formula (McMaster, Sir George Williams, University of British Columbia and Carleton) do attempt to develop in the students an awareness of the role of religious dynamics, they are highly sensitive to the threat of being used, or viewed, as the instrument of power-hungry churches.

V - Which of the Two Schools of Thought Prevails among Ontario Churchmen to-day?

As indicated above, since 1960 criticisms in Ontario have prompted a re-evaluation of the goals intended by the 1944 legislation on religion in the public schools and an examination of the results actually achieved by this legislation.

¹For Canadian literature on the subject see: W. Nicholls "Religion in a Canadian University". (The Making of Ministers, Augsburg Pa. House. 1964).

J. Rossner: "The Nature and Role of a Department of Religion in a Public University", Principal's Bulletin. Sir George Williams University, June 1965.

M. Pettigrew, Religion and the Universities.

I. Drummond, Church, State and Education, 1964.

J. S. Conway, "Universities and Religious Studies", Canadian Journal of Theology, 1959.

The "Committee on Religion" of the Ministry of Education (set up in 1965 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Justice Keiller Mackay) and the "Hall Committee on the Goals of Education" (of the same Ministry) will receive briefs on the subject from the Churches. Some of the briefs are still in the process of drafting, but three sets of opinions have manifested themselves in the recent months.

1. The 1944 regulations are basically sound and wise. They represent the historic Ontario tradition. They need some polishing here and there.

2. The whole program is now a failure. The goals are objectionable in our present day pluralistic society. Moreover, the teaching can hardly be called Christian and is of practically no use to the members of the Christian community. The objections therefore are both sociological and theological. The program must be abandoned.

3. The whole program must be radically re-thought. It would be as irresponsible to seek to maintain it as is as to advocate its prompt disappearance.

It can be presumed that a majority of presbyteries in the United Church and in the Presbyterian Church would take the first position. The Ottawa Presbytery of the United Church has submitted a report speaking in favour of the non-denominational teaching of Scripture. The Ontario Council of Christian Education

(a Protestant association concerned with organization of various youth activities) already presented a brief defending the status quo. A representative of the Council stated in conversation that the school must teach Christianity since Churches and parents fail in their task.

This point is made again by the head of the department of religion in a United Church University. His recent 180 page manuscript on "Religion in Public Schools of Canada (A Plea)" contains statements such as: Home and Church are at present incapable of providing satisfactory religious education for our youth;¹ we are no longer a majority of Christian men and women in Canada; the State must provide schools which convey a moral and spiritual outlook. The State can use compulsion to see that children get some education in the Christian faith; in the light of juvenile aimlessness and delinquency, one must make a strong plea for religion to be taught in the public schools; "by religion, I mean the Christian religion, since we claim to be a Christian nation."² Such teaching of the Bible should be non-

¹Church Headquarters representatives do not use such language; they are aware of the not too democratic implications of it and, in the light of the efforts spent for programmes of Christian education in the Churches, would resist the idea of "failure".

²Cf. "When I mention religion, I mean the Christian religion, and not only the Christian religion, but the Protestant religion; and not only the Protestant religion, but the Church of England". Parson Thwackum in Henry Fielding: Tom Jones (New York, New American Library, Signet Classics, 1963) p. 105.

sectarian, liberal, critical and representative of historical scholarship.¹

A few individual ministers take the second position and would not mind seeing all religious instruction disappear from the public schools. Finally a group of (younger) permanent secretaries in Church headquarters in Toronto (Anglican, United and Presbyterian) find themselves coming under the third group and meet regularly to define a practical position. They now constitute the staff of the Inter-Church Committee on Religious Education in Schools, a Committee originated in 1922. They will present a brief to the McKay Committee.

Since power belongs to that third group, the important question is: is there a consensus emerging among that third group beside the will to re-think the matter?

After conversation with some of them, we believe we can discern an emerging consensus based upon two presuppositions.

1. Any program of religious instruction must be educationally responsible. It must meet the educational needs of the child in today's society. (i.e. a society characterized by religious pluralism). Such a program

¹It is only fair to add that the United Church Publishing House rejected the manuscript when sent for approval.

must therefore be examined in the light of as wide a consensus as possible among educators and cannot be uncritically planned by Churchmen on the assumption that our society is basically Christian.

2. The Jewish and Christian traditions have been and are formative influences in our culture. To avoid teaching them for the sake of avoiding possible tensions is an abdication which blinds itself to the reality of our history and which ends up providing an education which, even from the point of view of a historical perspective, is incomplete. It would be ridiculous to end up with a school in which the myths and religious philosophies of Greece and Rome are safely taught but from which the biblical literature is ruled out.

These two assumptions lead us to envisage a course of instruction in the Jewish and Christian traditions. The phrase "judaeo-Christian tradition" is coming under increasing criticism since it appears that in the past it tended to consider Judaism only from Abraham to the Pharisees of the first century and to give a picture of first century Judaism which does not correspond to present-day scholarly opinion.¹ A similar

¹For instance, a prospective textbook on the Old Testament written by a Protestant clergyman was found by some to contain anti-semitic attitudes. It argued that there is in the Old Testament a tension between particularist and universalist principles and indicated that the former prevailed in Judaism and the latter in Christianity. Publication of the book has been postponed.

kind of unscholarly procedure tended to prevail also concerning the "Christian" half of the traditional phrase. Such Christianity tended to move from the New Testament to contemporary Protestantism and did not reflect an inclusive view of Christianity. A course of instruction in the Jewish and Christian traditions therefore must include the history of Judaism until the present day and must take a wider view of the various forms of the Christian tradition.

Such a program of instruction is not conceivable without a serious effort of training of prospective teachers. They must have a program in their colleges in the best academic perspective to enable them to rise intellectually above their inevitably limited religious perspective (a limitation, we must add, which arises more out of religious illiteracy than out of religious faith). To trust that the teachers know about the Jewish and Christian traditions is to expose ourselves to the risk of a teaching marked by the accepted unexamined religious ideas of the teachers' own circles. Prospective teachers in the field (who could be laymen specializing in the field) should be informed of the present state of scholarly opinion among Catholic and Protestant historians concerning the events of the sixteenth century. Only such a progress of education of teachers will effectively guarantee that such instruction will effectively educate the students and will combat

religious prejudice.

It is apparent that such an approach can be implemented only in High Schools and secondary schools. (It could be complemented in High Schools by a course on world religions. There is also in this area a considerable fount of responsible scholarly opinion which could be adapted to the level of High School students). The emphasis on the fair presentation of various traditions would prepare students to live conscientiously, responsibly, and creatively in our religiously pluralistic society.

Primary schools however, present a distinct problem. It is held by many that they should reflect the atmosphere of the home more than that of the society. It is held also that the emphasis must fall more on schooling in particular religious values, that the atmosphere should be more inductive, or that the child is too young to be exposed for his profit to a variety of interpretations. It is held, therefore, that the primary schools must have a more direct formative influence.

All these arguments have weight and they create particular problems for the primary schools. At this level it is more difficult to see a consensus emerge. Three sets of diverging opinions are to be found.

1. Some argue that in our present day society the only school that can be a genuine extension of the Christian

home has to be a separate Christian school. Those who show interest in this alternative (mainly Roman Catholic, Christian Reformed and some Anglicans) point to the growth in private day schools as reflecting a genuine concern of many Christian families.

2. Some argue that a satisfactory program of religious instruction in the primary public schools could be worked out. The idea is to base it not so much on a formal program of teaching in the Bible but to base it on the presentation of a series of life situations adapted to the mentality of the child. These situations would reflect basic themes in life as problems of guilt, rejection, hatred, forgiveness, love, reconciliation, etc. Religious literature would be introduced to help the child understand these situations and orient himself in relationship to them.

It is apparent that this overall emerging consensus does most of its thinking about courses of instruction and does not spend much time debating problems of religious exercises or of general religious atmosphere (or emphasis upon Christian virtues in Teachers' Handbooks). The relative neglect of this other set of problems may arise from the fact that no grave conflict has been prompted by them. It may also arise from the fact that the area has been held as relatively trivial and not a significant part of the educational program.

After all hymns may disappear from opening exercises without educational interests being gravely affected. And the personal maturity of the teacher will do more to the atmosphere of the classroom than a reference to Christian principles in the legislation.

In the light of the ideas put forward by the Inter-Church Committee on Religion in the Schools, it is possible to conclude that the Protestant Churches are trying to adapt themselves to the post-Christendom age and to formulate a programme of religious instruction that is responsive to the needs of a pluralistic society.

APPENDICE 2

Attitudes des clercs et religieux canadiens-français
(catholiques) dans les écrits des sept dernières années.

Avant de procéder aux interviews auprès des leaders religieux dans trois régions définies, nous avons cru bon de parcourir les écrits récents des clercs et religieux touchant à la question qui nous préoccupait. Nous reproduisons ici le fruit de ce travail préliminaire. Cette étude nous a permis de mettre en relief les orientations majeures de la pensée catholique au Canada français, en particulier les manifestations de ce que nous appelons "mentalité de chrétienté" et "mentalité sécularisée", et elle a servi de base aux questionnaires que nous avons élaborés par la suite en vue des interviews.

C'est surtout dans les revues et périodiques que nous avons poursuivi notre enquête. Voici la liste des publications que nous avons dépouillées pour la période allant de 1958 à juin 1965:

Ad Usum Sacerdotum devenu en 1960 Perspectives Sociales pour un public plus large.

Bulletin de la Fédération des collèges classiques devenu en mars 1965 Prospectives

Collège et Famille

L'Enseignement secondaire

Maintenant

Relations

Deux de ces revues sont publiées à Québec (Perspectives Sociales et l'Enseignement secondaire), les quatre autres à Montréal. Trois sont d'intérêt culturel et social, trois sont d'intérêt spécifiquement éducationnel (Bulletin..., Collège... et L'E.s.). Deux d'entre elles manifestent des tendances dites de gauche ou d'avant-garde (P.S. et Maintenant), deux autres sont plutôt conservatrices (Collège... et Relations), les deux autres sont sans tendance définie mais se classeraient plutôt à droite qu'à gauche.

A cette liste, il faut ajouter quelques ouvrages et publications d'écrits de la hiérarchie catholique. Notre champ d'investigation est loin d'être coextensif avec tout ce que les clercs et religieux ont pu écrire sur le sujet qui nous occupe. Mais nous croyons y avoir rencontré les attitudes les plus caractéristiques.

Nous dirons d'abord un mot de la persistance de l'identification traditionnelle de la culture et de la religion chez les personnalités religieuses du Canada français. Puis nous étudierons la conception catholique de l'éducation telle que la comprennent les clercs et religieux canadiens-français. Nous relèverons enfin les réactions à certains événements qui ont agité le milieu.

Culture et religion

Voici d'abord quelques prises de position d'ordre général en ce qui a trait aux relations entre culture et religion. Ces prises de position ne seront pas sans affecter la conception de l'éducation dont s'inspirent les clercs et religieux canadiens-français.

Le vieux slogan: "La langue gardienne de la foi" semble avoir disparu pour de bon des écrits et exhortations du clergé catholique canadien-français. Mais l'identification du catholicisme à la culture française au Canada n'en demeure pas moins un dogme permanent dans la pensée de plusieurs. En effet, si on a cessé de restreindre la vitalité du catholicisme canadien au seul groupe de langue française (probablement par suite d'une conception plus large et plus aérée de la foi catholique et surtout du développement considérable du catholicisme canadien-anglais), on continue toujours, dans plusieurs secteurs, de concevoir la religion catholique comme un élément essentiel de la culture canadienne-française. De sorte que le slogan renversé: "la foi gardienne de la langue... et de la culture" semble bien conserver sa validité auprès de plusieurs. Selon cette optique, il serait juste de dire: "le Canada français sera catholique, dans sa mentalité, dans ses institutions, ou il ne sera pas". C'est à peu près le thème que développait M. François-Albert Angers dans une conférence qu'il prononçait, le 24 janvier 1962, devant les membres de la Société St-Jean-

Baptiste de Montréal. Ce serait une illusion, disait-il, de prétendre édifier notre civilisation sur le seul humanisme français:

Explicitement ou implicitement, c'est l'idée religieuse qui fait la civilisation... On ne sépare ni la politique ni la culture de la religion, on ne peut les séparer que d'une religion et pour se demander, tout de suite après, à quelle religion, areligion ou antireligion on la rattache ensuite...

A mon sens nous resterons français et catholiques dans nos conceptions culturelles, ou nous disparaîtrons.¹

Ces paroles étaient endossées avec enthousiasme par un rédacteur de la revue Relations qui y décelait "un souffle prophétique".²

C'est dans la même veine que se situent à peu près tous les articles de l'Enseignement secondaire et de Collège et Famille où des clercs traitent de l'enseignement du patriotisme au collège. Le patriotisme, c'est toujours évidemment le patriotisme canadien-français et c'est aussi une vertu à ajouter à celles que mentionne le catéchisme catholique. Voici un exemple typique de cette conception directement inspirée par les écrits du chanoine Groulx:

Des traditions, des mœurs communes, des institutions... une histoire.. une religion qui forme les consciences et façonne les âmes, une langue... des systèmes de représen-

1 Texte cité par Georges Robitaille, S.J., "Une conférence historique", Relations, mars 1962, pp. 81-82.

2 ibid.

tentions et d'images propres, une culture littéraire et une philosophie de la vie, voilà encore des fils nouveaux qui attachent l'homme à son coin de terre.

... pour nous, Canadiens français, cette vie nationale prend une valeur toute spéciale non seulement parce qu'elle s'abreuve aux sources d'une des plus nobles cultures de l'humanité, mais surtout parce qu'elle se nourrit de foi," ce vitalisme divin de l'Eglise, qui peut élever l'homme jusqu'à le diviniser" (Groulx). Cette vie de foi a marqué nos institutions familiales et paroissiales, éducationnelles et économiques, sociales, morales et religieuses (sic). Elle a même grandement influencé certaine orientation de notre vie politique.)

L'auteur de l'article, un prêtre de Rimouski, conclut en invitant ses collègues à poursuivre leur tâche qui a pour but de faire réaliser aux jeunes "leur mission d'hommes, de catholiques, de Canadiens français".

Cette tendance à voir dans le catholicisme l'essence même de la culture canadienne-française se manifeste à plein dans les attitudes prises à l'égard des objectifs du Mouvement laïque de langue française. Aux Pères Jésuites, rédacteurs de la revue Relations, la laïcité (i.e. non-confessionnalité) des institutions canadiennes-françaises, réclamée par les membres du MLF, apparaît comme tout à fait inacceptable:

.... avoir, comme le déclare leur constitution, pour"but essentiel la reconnaissance et l'établissement de la laïcité, i.e. de la non-confessionnalité dans les institutions politiques", c'est proprement, si on l'entend dans le contexte historique français, renverser la hiérar-

3 Marcel Morin ptre, "L'éducation patriotique et civique", L'Enseignement secondaire, 38, 2 (Nov. déc. 1958), pp.90-91

chie des valeurs...⁴

Dans les écrits traitant des minorités françaises dans les autres provinces que le Québec, le couple "foi et culture française" est une expression courante. Il semble à peu près impensable aux clercs dont nous avons lu les articles qu'on puisse défendre les droits de la culture française sans lutter en même temps pour l'épanouissement de la religion catholique.⁵

Nous savons, par ailleurs, que cette conception n'est pas partagée par tous les clercs et religieux canadiens-français. Depuis quelques années, un nombre grandissant d'hommes d'Eglise acceptent volontiers de distinguer la culture française de la foi de la majorité des Canadiens français. Nous verrons plus loin comment cette attitude peut influencer sur l'idée qu'on se fait de la confessionnalité dans l'éducation. Mais l'enquête que nous avons menée ne nous permet pas de conclure que cette mentalité devient plus répandue que la première.

Un article, écrit par trois religieux Dominicains,

4 "Les conditions d'un dialogue", éditorial, Relations, juin 1961, p. 146.

5 En Ontario, écrit le Père Guillaume Belcourt S.J., les parents canadiens-français "préfèrent les écoles libres: elles.. enseignent plus de français, donnent une mentalité catholique et française..." "Situation actuelle des Canadiens français dans l'Ontario-Nord", Relations, août 1959, p. 206.
 "...Sans la présence de cet espace vital fourni par la famille l'Eglise et l'école, les langues et les cultures.. finissent par disparaître du milieu ethnique..." Richard Arès S.J., "Les conditions d'une survivance française au Manitoba", Relations, octobre 1964, p. 293.

s'efforce de faire le point sur la question. Tout en précisant bien que la religion est une composante de la culture, que la foi aura toujours besoin, pour être vécue profondément, "de s'exprimer dans la langue qui façonne la sensibilité et la culture de chaque peuple", les auteurs se refusent à associer le développement de la culture canadienne-française à celui du catholicisme. Ils entrevoient un épanouissement culturel dans le cadre d'un pluralisme religieux:

l'unité chrétienne des Canadiens français étant révolue, il apparaît certain qu'à l'avenir on dissociera, de fait, les problèmes de vie française et les problèmes de foi. Beaucoup voudront envisager pour lui-même le sort de notre langue et de notre culture. Et ils auront raison.⁶

Enfin, l'Archevêque de Montréal lui-même, le Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger, semble bien tracer la voie vers une distinction assez nette entre le culturel et le religieux en encourageant le rayonnement du christianisme dans des institutions non-confessionnelles:

Au plan social, le milieu canadien-français est entré en contact plus que jamais avec le monde pluraliste et non-confessionnel qui

6 L. André Gignac, Vincent Harvey, Yves Côté, "Fédéralistes ou séparatistes?", Maintenant, novembre 1964, p. 352. Relevons aussi une prise de position assez nette du Frère Clément Locquell, é.c.o., en ce qui a trait à la prétendue mission spirituelle du Canada français. D'après Mgr. Pâquet, écrit le religieux, "la mission spirituelle du Canada français est... de mettre en vedette les valeurs spirituelles. Or, quand on étudie la littérature canadienne-française, on se demande où ce développement-là a pu avoir lieu, dans quelle revue trois fois morte ou dans quel recueil d'essais non lus peut-on retracer cette influence?" "Notre littérature est-elle le miroir de notre milieu?", l'Enseignement secondaire, vol. 42, no 5 (nov.-déc. 1963), p. 18.

l'entoure et il a senti le besoin de s'y adapter. Il serait vain de vouloir vivre chez nous dans un Moyen Age illusoire où les structures seraient parfois elles-mêmes plus chrétiennes que les hommes. Au Canada français d'aujourd'hui le chrétien doit très souvent témoigner de sa foi dans des cadres⁷ qui n'ont aucune référence à la religion.

L'école catholique

On peut donc prévoir, ou au moins poser comme hypothèse que "des cadres qui n'ont aucune référence à la religion" seront de plus en plus acceptés par les Catholiques canadiens-français et par leurs pasteurs. Dans le domaine de l'éducation toutefois la situation est loin d'être aussi simple. On se heurte ici à une forte tradition de l'Eglise catholique: une conception de l'école fondamentalement différente de celle qui est généralement admise en dehors des milieux catholiques. La différence ne se situe pas seulement, il est très important de le noter, au niveau de l'enseignement religieux mais elle touche tout ce qui a trait à l'éducation. En 1927, le juge en chef de la Cour Suprême du Canada, M. Francis A. Anglin énonçait clairement la source des difficultés:

The idea that the denominational school is to be differentiated from the common school purely by the character of its religious exercises or religious studies is erroneous. Common and separate schools are based on fundamentally different conceptions of education. Undenominational schools are based on the idea that the

7 Responsabilités actuelles du laïc, Montréal, Fides, 1961, p.5.

separation of secular from religious education is advantageous. Supporters of denominational schools, on the other hand, maintain that religious instruction and influence should always accompany secular training⁸

L'Eglise catholique a toujours prétendu avoir des droits sur l'éducation de la jeunesse au moins au même titre que l'Etat. La Pape Pie XI exprimait formellement cette conception catholique de l'éducation dans l'Encyclique Divini illius magistri et les évêques du Québec se faisaient l'écho des enseignements de tous les Pontifes romains quand ils rappelaient à leurs fidèles, à l'occasion de la création prochaine d'un ministère de l'éducation par le gouvernement de leur province,

1. Que les droits de la famille, de l'Eglise et de l'Etat, en matière d'éducation, doivent être harmonieusement respectés.
2. Que l'éducation tout entière doit viser la fin de l'homme et que, par conséquent, les catholiques sont tenus d'assurer à leurs enfants une éducation chrétienne dans leurs foyers et d'exiger "des écoles où soit inculquée, par des maîtres aux convictions solides, une conception chrétienne de la vie, où tout l'enseignement soit donné dans la lumière de la foi" (Jean XXIII, 30 déc. 1959)⁹

Tandis que la plupart des Eglises protestantes se contentent de remplir leurs fonctions au niveau de l'enseignement strictement religieux qui peut d'ailleurs être donné en

8 Canadian Law Reports, 1927. Texte cité par Richard Arès S.J., "Le Bill 60 et l'école confessionnelle", Relations, septembre 1963, p. 257.

9 Communiqué du 11 juin 1963. Cité par Relations, juillet 1963, p. 207.

dehors de l'école, l'Eglise catholique tient à poursuivre sa mission jusque dans l'enseignement profane. Du côté protestant, on n'a pas manqué souvent d'accuser l'Eglise catholique de sectarisme, de fanatisme religieux, d'obstruction à l'unité de l'organisation scolaire d'une communauté. Du côté catholique, par ailleurs, on se refuse fréquemment à admettre que la neutralité religieuse soit possible dans l'enseignement des matières profanes. Voici un texte assez caractéristique à cet égard:

... l'Eglise a aussi une tâche à remplir dans l'éducation. Non seulement elle a charge de la formation spirituelle de ses enfants, mais encore la vision du monde qu'elle porte doit sous-tendre la pensée dans les autres disciplines. Aussi bien, aucun enseignement ne saurait se passer d'une vision du monde. Même l'enseignement neutre, qu'il le veuille ou non, colporte la sienne, celle d'un monde désacralisé, mécanisé, réduit aux dimensions des nécessités temporelles et immédiates.¹⁰

Ces propos visent directement la conception de l'école neutre prônée par le Mouvement laïque du Québec; mais indirectement ne comportent-ils pas un jugement plutôt sévère sur l'enseignement donné dans la majorité des écoles du Canada anglais? Voyons de plus près quel genre d'enseignement on oppose à ce "monde désacralisé, mécanisé"...

Les revues Collège et Famille et l'Enseignement secondaire offrent à leurs lecteurs de nombreux articles trai-

10 Lucien Campeau, S.J., "Les principes de l'enseignement au Canada français", Relations, avril 1961, p.90

tant de l'enseignement concret des matières au programme du cours classique. Ces écrits sont révélateurs de l'esprit qui anime la pédagogie des professeurs religieux ou clercs dans les collèges. Dans la plupart des cas, la composante religieuse est soulignée, appelée ou introduite. Pour l'enseignement du français, par exemple, au moins le tiers des ouvrages étudiés ont un aspect nettement chrétien. Et toujours, qu'il s'agisse d'une réflexion sur la langue, sur l'homme ou sur la société, on cherche à amener l'élève -le plus souvent discrètement et honnêtement- à des perspectives surnaturelles. Ainsi l'enseignement de la littérature -même non chrétienne- est indissociablement lié à une vision du monde, à une option religieuse, chrétienne, catholique. Certains professeurs voient même dans cette perspective le sens et la portée ultime de leur fonction. L'éducation pour plusieurs est vraiment et directement un apostolat: "Dans cette oeuvre de collaboration divine, même le professeur d'anglais a un rôle apostolique à jouer!... Il pourrait trouver beaucoup de consolation au sein même de sa matière en s'inspirant d'auteurs catholiques tels que Chesterton, Wiseman, Newman..."¹¹

La philosophie est aussi conçue dans une perspective chrétienne: c'est la discipline qui doit donner un sens à toutes les autres. La revue Collège et Famille se plaît à repro-

¹¹ Henry Boudreau ptre, "Le Professeur d'anglais: un éducateur, un apôtre." L'Enseignement secondaire, vol. 38, no 4 (mars-avril 1959), p.170.

duire un extrait d'une lettre d'un ancien élève du cours classique étudiant dans une université anglophone du Canada. L'auteur de la lettre déplore le scepticisme de ses confrères:

Leur vie n'a pas de direction. Il semble que ce soit la mode parmi eux d'être athée. Si autrefois je me suis plaint de la faiblesse des sciences au cours classique, je dois maintenant avouer que ce que nous avons acquis, surtout en philosophie, a autrement plus d'importance. La philosophie... est la science nécessaire qui unit et dirige les autres, qui fait le joint entre les connaissances matérielles et la réalité de la vie.¹²

Aux yeux de certains professeurs, la perspective chrétienne est à ce point essentielle qu'elle les amène à proposer de remplacer la philosophie morale par une théologie morale.¹³ Cette proposition ne va pas toutefois sans rencontrer l'opposition de ceux que l'enseignement chrétien n'empêche pas de "respecter l'autonomie des différentes disciplines",¹⁴ de rejeter tout dogmatisme, de poser les questions philosophiques en langage contemporain, d'émanciper la philosophie de la théologie, de s'ouvrir à l'histoire de la pensée. En somme, on suggère ici de "faire de la philosophie chrétienne.. dans l'éclairage de la foi, mais selon les seules normes de la raison".¹⁵

12 Collège et Famille, vol.16 (1959), p.133.

13 voir J.P.Dallaire S.J., "Le cours de métaphysique", L'Enseignement secondaire, vol. 30, no 2, pp. 89-92.

14 voir J.M.Hamelin ptre,, ibid., pp. 131,134.

15 Jean Racette S.J., "Faire évoluer notre enseignement de la philosophie", Collège et Famille, vol. 20 (1963), pp.1-5.

L'enseignement des sciences n'échappe pas à cette animation par la foi catholique. Si on accorde aux sciences plus d'importance que jadis, ce doit être toujours (au moins théoriquement) en fonction d'un humanisme chrétien:

Débarrassée de l'empirisme, du rationalisme, du positivisme et du pragmatisme qui l'écourte et la défigure, la science, par le savant qui la dépasse de toute son humanité, peut être une collaboratrice de la philosophie et de la théologie.

... Nous évoluerons non par attraction vers le conformisme nord-américain mais par le désir de développer en nos étudiants toutes les richesses d'un humanisme ouvert. La science enseigne éminemment à lire l'oeuvre de Dieu et à aimer le travail qui est l'oeuvre de l'homme. A cet humanisme élargi, il est bon que nos étudiants soient exposés¹⁶

On voit à quel point nous sommes éloignés de la conception séculière de l'éducation décrite comme étant à la source du "conformisme nord-américain".

Ici et là, cependant, on peut entrevoir quelques percées, un désir de s'ouvrir aux autres systèmes d'éducation. Un professeur suggère par exemple que l'enseignement confessionnel tienne compte davantage "des évolutions de la vie moderne. Cela est essentiel, écrit-il, si l'on veut que les principes informent véritablement tous les aspects déterminés des contingences vitales... L'expérience pédagogique actuelle,

16 Jean Genest, S.J., "La place des sciences dans le cours classique", Collège et Famille, 16 (1959), p.86.

c'est à l'échelle mondiale qu'elle se réalise. L'énormité de la tâche qu'elle implique rend impossible la conduite isolée d'une recherche scientifique exacte et complète."¹⁷

Notons aussi que pour un bon nombre de religieux et clercs qui s'adonnent à l'enseignement dans les collèges classiques, la notion de confessionnalité n'entraîne pas une fusion des valeurs profanes et sacrées. Ils tiennent au contraire à la distinction des ordres mais ils croient que le profane doit recevoir un sens nouveau, sa véritable portée ultime à la lumière de la vérité religieuse et que l'éducation ne saurait s'arrêter en chemin dans la transmission des valeurs. Il ne s'agit donc pas, pour ces professeurs, de moraliser sur tous les sujets mais de créer un certain climat chrétien qu'ils jugent essentiel à l'épanouissement de la foi:

L'école confessionnelle, c'est une école de vie, c'est un esprit, c'est un climat, qu'on le veuille ou non... L'enseignement ne sera pas chrétien parce que le maître mettra de la religion partout, rappelait en substance le Cardinal Léger aux éducateurs lors de la dernière semaine de l'éducation, parce qu'il se fera prédicateur ou moralisateur. Mais ce qui fera l'enseignement catholique, c'est l'éclairage, la vision de foi, les perspectives de sagesse surnaturelle qui donneront à toute vérité, à tout bien créé, à toute va-

17 Gilles Boulet, ptre, "Nécessité d'un vrai contact avec les systèmes étrangers", L'Enseignement secondaire, 39 (1960), 3, pp. 151-152. Voir aussi à ce sujet les oeuvres du Père Pierre Angers, S.J., Problèmes de culture au Canada français, Montréal, Beauchemin, 1959 et Réflexions sur l'enseignement, Montréal, Ed. Bellarmin, 1963. L'auteur se place nettement dans une optique moderne et progressive mais il ne traite pas spécifiquement de l'aspect confessionnel de l'enseignement.

leur profane, un sens nouveau soumis au jeu de l'Esprit de Dieu, fin ultime de toutes choses.¹⁸

D'autres vont plus loin -ce courant est beaucoup plus récent- en suggérant un intermédiaire entre la véritable école catholique et l'école neutre: une école pluraliste d'inspiration chrétienne: "Ici l'école, comme institution temporelle, assure certaines activités religieuses et favorise l'éducation chrétienne, tout en respectant scrupuleusement la liberté des élèves et des institutions qui ne veulent pas de cette éducation."¹⁹

Enfin, une autre école de pensée commence à prendre forme dans certains milieux théologiques de l'Eglise catholique. Selon cette école, il faut tout à fait remettre en question la conception traditionnelle et se demander si l'école confessionnelle correspond bien à la mission de l'Eglise à notre époque. Voici un texte écrit par un aumônier des équipes enseignantes de France, qui a été reproduit tout récemment dans la revue des Pères Dominicains de Montréal. Ce texte avait circulé au Concile Vatican II.

L'Eglise a cru, pendant des siècles, assurer plus sûrement et plus réellement l'union du

18 Jean-Marie Hamelin, ptre, "Propos sereins sur des problèmes brûlants", Perspectives sociales, vol.17, no 2 (mars-avril 1962), p. 27.

19 Paul-Marcel Lemaire, O.P., "Ecole chrétienne, milieu pluraliste", Maintenant, avril 1965, p.119.

savoir scolaire et de la foi chrétienne grâce au système de l'école catholique où elle donne elle-même l'instruction et la foi en une forme intégrée qui s'estime culture chrétienne. Mais ceci relève, non d'exigences chrétiennes et permanentes mais de considérations et de décisions pastorales commandées elles-mêmes par des situations et des conceptions contingentes...

C'est en fonction d'une nouvelle conception des rapports de l'Eglise avec le monde et avec la société civile que le problème de l'école doit désormais être posé. Les chrétiens doivent vouloir servir les valeurs humaines au bénéfice de toute l'humanité dans les institutions communes et les services publics que celle-ci se donne. Et c'est au coeur de ce service temporel qu'ils pourront révéler et annoncer le Mystère du Salut en Jésus-Christ...

On rêve de voir l'Eglise dans tel ou tel pays où elle a créé et développé un système scolaire ou même tout le système scolaire en faire remise aux instances civiles, obtenant d'elles en retour la pleine possibilité d'accomplir son rôle originel et inéluctable d'annonciatrice de la Révélation.²⁰

De telles orientations ont commencé de se dessiner chez nous et semblent trouver un écho dans la pensée de bon nombre de prêtres et religieux, surtout parmi les jeunes. Mais il ne s'agit encore que de très faibles courants. Il n'apparaît pas que la majorité des clercs y soient gagnés, loin de là: l'école confessionnelle demeure un dogme difficile à ébranler. Notre enquête dans les revues ne nous permet pas, du moins, de conclure autrement. Voici une réaction du Président de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques qui nous paraît être un type de ce

20 Michel Duclerog, "Education au Concile, au Québec", texte présenté par Paul Doucet, O.P. (auteur du titre), Maintenant janvier 1965, p.21.

à quoi on peut s'attendre si l'enseignement confessionnel continue d'être remis en question:

Que certains chrétiens, bien intentionnés par ailleurs, proposent une Eglise étrangère aux tâches culturelles et civilisatrices et affirment que la sécularisation progressive de la culture et l'étatisation des régions scolaires, qui a suivi la laïcisation de l'Etat et de ses compétences, sont une conséquence logique et nécessaire de la distinction du pouvoir spirituel et du temporel, nous nous devons de protester.²¹

L'attitude des clercs et religieux vis-à-vis de la confessionnalité de l'enseignement au Canada français est donc loin d'être monolithique. On a pu relever non pas une seule position mais toute une gamme d'attitudes allant de la tendance moralisatrice à la remise en question de l'école confessionnelle.

L'école confessionnelle en danger?

Ces attitudes diverses, nous les retrouverons encore dans des réactions à des événements précis qui ont eu lieu ces dernières années dans la province de Québec et qui ont déclenché beaucoup de discussions au sujet de la confessionnalité. On peut diviser en gros ces réactions en deux catégories générales: 1) une réaction de panique vis-à-vis ce qu'on considère comme une atteinte à l'intégrité d'un système presque parfait;

²¹ Florian Larivière S.J., "Les Collèges classiques sont à l'heure de demain", Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques, vol. 9, no. 1, juin 1964, p.12.

2) une réaction sympathique d'acceptation de l'évolution, accompagnée de recherches d'accommodements. Entre ces deux positions, il y a encore place évidemment pour toute une série d'attitudes plus nuancées. Mais on ne trahit pas la réalité, croyons-nous, en distinguant deux mentalités dont l'une s'attache à protéger des structures tandis que l'autre met l'accent davantage sur la vitalité chrétienne des membres de la communauté.

Nous nous sommes arrêté aux réactions provoquées par quatre situations: 1) la création du Mouvement laïque de langue française; 2) la solution présentée par M. Paul Lacoste au problème posé par les agnostiques: remplacement des étiquettes religieuses des comités scolaires du Québec par une division selon la langue et la culture; 3) le Bill 60 déposé à la législature du Québec en juin 1963, visant à mettre en oeuvre la recommandation capitale de la première tranche du Rapport de la Commission Parent, i.e., la création d'un ministère de l'éducation au Québec; 4) la publication de la seconde tranche du Rapport Parent avec un chapitre consacré à la formation morale et religieuse.

1) La question de l'école neutre

Les positions du Mouvement laïque de langue française, parce qu'elles sont nées dans l'ambiguïté peut-être, ont été interprétées de façons fort diverses. Le Mouvement réclamait, en vertu de la laïcité de l'Etat, un secteur d'écoles neutres parallèle au secteur catholique et au secteur protes-

tant. Mais plusieurs y ont vu un effort pour déconfectionnaliser et même déchristianiser tout l'enseignement dans la province de Québec. Il faut dire que certains membres du mouvement avaient avoué limiter ces réclamations à un seul secteur neutre par souci tactique, un système unique d'écoles publiques non-confessionnelles leur paraissant préférable en théorie.

Les revues de droite se crurent donc un devoir de réagir de façon radicale. L'argument central contre les visées du MLF, c'était que notre système catholique d'enseignement était ancré dans nos traditions,²² avait fait ses preuves et qu'il n'y avait aucune raison de le chambarder pour plaire à une poignée d'agnostiques trouble-fête représentant une infime minorité composée d'ailleurs en grande partie d'immigrants. Notons cette allusion aux immigrants comme bien caractéristique d'une xénophobie encore vivace au Canada français. On reconnaît ici la marque d'un type de société fermée sur elle-même et sur un idéal de chrétienté médiévale. On invoquait aussi, à l'encontre des réclamations du MLF, le droit à la dissidence qui a tou-

22 La revue Relations endosse en éditorial la motion présentée à l'Assemblée législative par le député Yves Prévost:
 -que le caractère confessionnel de l'école publique dans la province ne pose pas uniquement un problème d'enseignement religieux mais répond à la conception fondamentalement chrétienne de l'éducation que possède l'immense majorité de la population de la province..
 -que la neutralité religieuse de l'école publique doit être tenue pour inadmissible, notamment parce qu'elle est inconciliable avec la conception fondamentalement différente d'éducation qu'entretient et exige la quasi-totalité de la nation québécoise." Relations, juin 1962, p.168.

jours existé au Québec. Les parents agnostiques n'auraient qu'à retirer leurs enfants des cours de religion. Mais, si la confessionnalité ne s'arrête pas au seul enseignement religieux, ce droit est-il suffisant? Les uns répondaient alors en parlant d'un droit objectif de l'enfant à l'influence religieuse, d'autres invoquaient la nécessité pour la minorité d'accepter la mentalité chrétienne de la majorité, d'autres enfin concédaient que le gouvernement pourrait bien ouvrir quelques écoles neutres sans pour cela rien changer au système lui-même.

La lutte se livrait davantage contre les prétendues visées du MLF d'amener les enfants des catholiques eux-mêmes à fréquenter des écoles non-confessionnelles:

Nos catholiques, qui possèdent des institutions et des maîtres assez évolués pour accueillir la plénitude de la vérité, ne commettront pas la sottise et la faute de confier leurs enfants à des écoles sans religion et sans Dieu. Ils accepteront que le gouvernement assure aux enfants de parents irréligieux le secours, boiteux mais réel, d'écoles adaptées à leur mentalité, Mais ils se renieraient eux-mêmes et ils trahiraient leurs enfants, s'ils toléraient que l'Etat, sous prétexte qu'il détient un pouvoir purement civil, ce qui est exact, ne patronne que des écoles neutres.²³

Ce qu'on se refusait à admettre surtout, c'est que la laïcité de l'Etat entraîne la laïcité de l'école. L'enseignement confessionnel, écrivait-on, "est autant dans la logique de la laïcité que l'enseignement non-confessionnel. Car

23 "Education et vérité", éditorial, Relations, mai 1961, p.116.

la seule conclusion logique du principe de la laïcité n'est rien d'autre qu'un système scolaire véritablement à la portée de tous, celui d'un pluralisme institutionnel".²⁴

Au surplus, des souvenirs d'histoire de France, le spectre de l'école laïque française farouchement anticatholique, ne contribuaient pas à clarifier la situation. Le mot français "laïque" est toujours chargé de poudre et c'est bien moins à la neutralité bienveillante de l'école nord-américaine qu'à l'école française qu'on songeait en résistant aux visées du MLF.

Il y eut quand même, de la part de certains clercs, des efforts pour débrouiller le problème. Les écrits de l'abbé J.M. Hamelin cherchent à dépasser les oppositions irréductibles:

L'école neutre, écrit-il, n'est peut-être pas si mauvaise qu'on nous l'a enseigné, du moins celle que l'on réclame aujourd'hui qui est plutôt non-confessionnelle...

Il est possible de reconnaître un secteur non-confessionnel, ouvert au fait religieux (contrairement au secteur neutre) à côté du secteur ²⁵ confessionnel, seul valable pour les catholiques.

Une cause de confusion et de mésentente, c'est que le concept de neutralité est entendu différemment par les partis en présence. Je crois, pour ma part, que le concept de neutralité comme celui de propriété privée, selon l'enseignement dispensé par nos manuels de philosophie, est dépassé parce que lié à des situations historiques données. On a trop tendance à ériger en principe des situations de fait dépassées. Le langage lui-même qui exprime la pensée, évolue et ne permet plus parfois de rejoind-

²⁴ Jacques Croteau, O.M.I., "Les exigences laïques du pluralisme", Maintenant, septembre 1962, p.291.

²⁵ "Un bon Jésuite et l'école neutre", Perspectives sociales, vol.17, no 1, (janv.-fév. 1962) p. 8.

dre la pensée première qu'il a d'abord exprimée.²⁶

2) Solution Lacoste

La solution proposée par M. Paul Lacoste comportait une réorganisation du système québécois d'enseignement dans un souci de concevoir l'éducation dans une perspective d'abord culturelle. Les deux comités proposés étaient anglais et français avec sous-comités catholique, protestant et neutre.

Ici encore, on a vu en certains milieux une atteinte grave à la confessionnalité de l'enseignement, un "chambarde-ment total de notre système d'enseignement". Les membres des comités devraient s'abstenir de prendre des décisions d'après leurs convictions confessionnelles et les sous-comités se verraient beaucoup trop restreints, tandis que, selon les mots de Pie XI dans Divini illius magistri, "c'est toute l'éducation qui doit être pénétrée d'esprit évangélique". On craignait par ailleurs que les catholiques de langue anglaise et les Protestants eux-mêmes n'acceptent pas de faire partie d'un même comité. On redoutait même le grossissement du comité anglais à même les enfants de langue française et les néo-canadiens qui fréquentent les écoles anglaises de la Commission scolaire catholique de la Province. C'aurait été ni plus ni moins consentir "à l'un des pires abandons de notre histoire."²⁷

26 "Propos sereins sur un problème brûlant", Perspectives sociales, vol. 17 no 2 (mars-avril 1962) p.30.

27 Jacques Cousineau, S.J., "La guerre scolaire aura-t-elle lieu?" Relations, décembre 1961, p. 328.

Pour d'autres prêtres, la solution présente des avantages certains au plan culturel et, loin d'être un abandon de la part des Canadiens français, elle comporte un gain marqué. Ainsi s'exprime l'Abbé Louis O'Neill:

L'unité pédagogique au sein du secteur anglais ne pourrait que favoriser un meilleur niveau culturel de ce milieu, dont la population restreinte est coupée en deux par la barrière religieuse. Du côté français, les avantages seraient encore plus marqués. On mettrait fin à l'anglicisation systématique des minorités non catholiques de langue française. De plus, on pourrait offrir aux familles non catholiques de langue anglaise qui désirent assurer à leurs enfants une éducation en langue française... des cadres favorables pour répondre à leur souhait... De sérieuses garanties juridiques et la composition même de la population assureraient aux catholiques que les valeurs religieuses ne seraient aucunement mises en danger.²⁸

3) Le Bill 60

La première tranche du Rapport Parent recommandait la création d'un ministère de l'éducation au Québec. Le ministre de la jeunesse s'empessa alors de déposer un bill à l'assemblée législative à l'effet de créer le ministère. L'empressement du gouvernement à exécuter les propositions du Rapport et les modalités de la loi qui constituait le ministère suscitèrent une autre tempête dans les milieux ecclésiastiques.

²⁸ "Projet Lacoste: une solution?", Maintenant, janvier 1962, p. 113.

La revue Relations voit dans le projet un bouleversement de notre système d'enseignement inspiré par la conception chrétienne de l'éducation et s'efforçant toujours d'équilibrer les droits de la famille, de l'Eglise et de l'Etat:

Avec le Rapport Parent et le Bill 60, une nouvelle philosophie entre en scène et mène désormais le jeu: l'Etat est sacré grand responsable et grand maître de l'éducation. Sans doute, quelques concessions sont-elles faites à l'Eglise... mais la nouvelle philosophie n'admet plus qu'un seul grand éducateur: l'Etat.²⁹

Selon le Père Richard Arès S.J., le grand dilemme du bill 60, c'est la situation d'un Etat laïque désormais en charge de l'éducation qui demeure confessionnelle. Une solution mixte est proposée "où se mêlent un tout petit peu de confessionnalité dans l'Etat et un tout petit peu d'Etat ou d'autonomie dans les comités confessionnels". La haute direction confessionnelle souffre, en particulier, de trois graves défauts: 1) elle est incomplète dans ses objectifs car elle se limite au seul enseignement religieux et moral, ce qui est contraire à la tradition catholique de la confessionnalité; 2) elle est dépendante dans son exercice, puisque soumise au ministre et 3) elle est incertaine dans ses fonctions car elle n'est pas mandatée par les évêques qui sont en minorité au Comité. Or les évêques constituent la seule autorité valable en matière de confessionnalité catholique.³⁰

29 "Le ministère de l'éducation", éditorial, Relations, août 1963, p. 218.

30 Richard Arès, S.J., "Le Bill 60 et l'Ecole Confessionnelle", Relations, septembre 1963, pp. 258-259.

A ces arguments, on reproche, en d'autres milieux, de s'attacher trop exclusivement à l'aspect juridique de la question. Le bill 60, réplique-t-on, est assez généreux en matière de confessionnalité: les Catholiques devraient s'occuper maintenant de l'esprit et du contenu de l'enseignement confessionnel. A vouloir assurer au maximum le droit de regard de l'Eglise, on aboutit à une situation impossible: un ministère frantoche entre les mains des évêques:

Arguer du fait que l'Eglise est séparée de l'Etat pour réclamer que l'enseignement dépende ultimement de décisions de gens d'Eglise, c'est se situer dans une optique féodale. Un gouvernement démocratique ne peut accéder à une telle demande. Et nous ne voyons pas au nom de quelle théologie on pourrait prétendre l'obliger à céder ainsi une partie de son autorité.

C'est la vitalité des chrétiens bien plus que des arrangements favorables avec des politiciens cléricaux qui constitue une sauvegarde valable pour les droits de l'Eglise en matière d'éducation. Et ce qui est aussi une garantie, c'est l'esprit démocratique qui règne dans une société. Mais, au fait: combien d'éducateurs y croient, à la démocratie?³¹

Ce manque de confiance en la démocratie, cette préoccupation de sauvegarder des "cadres extérieurs qui disparaissent si allègrement quand l'esprit n'y est plus"³² semble bien s'expliquer par un réflexe de minorité propre aux Cana-

31 Louis O'Neill, ptre, "La séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat", Maintenant, septembre 1963, p. 258.

32 H.N. Bradet, O.P., "Vraies et fausses sécurités", Maintenant, septembre 1963, p. 256.

diens français. Habitué à lutter contre l'élément anglo-protestant assimilateur dans l'ensemble du Canada et dans les autres provinces, on conserve la même attitude négative alors même qu'on est en majorité et on cherche à "monter tout un arsenal de garanties juridiques pour se protéger contre une infime minorité."³³

On note aussi qu'il n'est pas du ressort de l'Eglise de chercher à s'emparer d'un pouvoir civil législatif, que les droits certains de l'Eglise en matière d'éducation ne sont pas "de décision d'ordre strictement politique quant à l'organisation et à l'administration de l'enseignement public, même là où cet enseignement est confessionnel"³⁴. L'Eglise est avant tout:

la communauté des fidèles sous la direction des évêques en communion avec le Pape. "Les laïques sont l'Eglise", disait le Pape Pie XII. Ils ont par conséquent le droit et le devoir de contribuer à renseigner les évêques, ainsi que de faire leur part dans la politique de l'Eglise. D'autant plus en ce qui les touche comme citoyens et comme pères de famille, plutôt qu'en ce qui concerne proprement la régie interne de l'Eglise.³⁵

Enfin, les évêques du Québec eux-mêmes sont intervenus dans le débat. Par une lettre de S.E. Mgr Maurice Roy, primat de l'Eglise canadienne, adressée au Premier Ministre Jean Lesage

33 Gerard Dion, ptre, "Le Bill 60 et la Confessionnalité", Maintenant, septembre 1963, p. 264. Voir aussi Bradet, art. cit. supra.

34 ibid., p. 263. Voir aussi "Famille, Eglise, Etat", Maintenant, septembre 1963, pp. 260-261.

35 ibid., p. 264.

en date du 29 août 1963, ils font leurs suggestions au gouvernement du Québec. Ils ne s'opposent pas à la création du ministère: "il est légitime que, dans un projet de loi qui tend à coordonner les divers éléments d'un système d'éducation, l'Etat prévoie des structures qui lui permettent d'assumer pleinement ses responsabilités"³⁶ Ils réclament par ailleurs le droit à la liberté de conscience: "Loin de vouloir imposer aux autres leurs propres conceptions de la culture et de l'éducation, nos catholiques estiment nécessaire que, par des structures pluralistes et souples, le Gouvernement assure à chacun une juste liberté". Puis ils suggèrent des amendements précis à la loi en vue de garantir la confessionnalité: "Nous sommes convaincus, ajoutent-ils, que la volonté générale de la population ne saurait suffire et que l'éducation chrétienne des enfants catholiques ne peut être garantie que par des dispositions précises de la loi."³⁷ Cette dernière phrase, qui peut faire douter de la confiance des évêques en la volonté générale, est ainsi interprétée par l'abbé Gérard Dion: "il faut entendre, semble-t-il, que la volonté générale, à cause de son manque de détermination, demande d'être aidée par des dispositions précises de la loi, non pour s'opposer à elle, mais en vue de suppléer à son insuffisance. C'est d'ailleurs le principe de toute législation"³⁸

36 Cité par Gérard Dion, ptre, "La Déclaration de l'Episcopat québécois et le Bill 60", Perspectives sociales, vol. 18 no 4 (juillet-août-sept. 1963), p. 106.

37 ibid., p. 107

38 ibid.

La manière dont plusieurs groupements et individus se sont inclinés devant les "suggestions" des évêques a été déplorée par plusieurs Catholiques dont certains prêtres qui auraient souhaité une attitude plus adulte face à l'autorité ecclésiastique. On s'est réjoui cependant que les évêques se soient prononcés publiquement au lieu de traiter clandestinement avec le gouvernement comme cela s'était déjà fait.

4) La seconde tranche du Rapport Parent

Il nous reste à relever maintenant les réactions à la seconde tranche du Rapport Parent, publiée à l'automne 1964, plus précisément au chapitre qui traite de l'enseignement moral et religieux.

La façon dont le Rapport traite de l'enseignement religieux n'a pas manqué de susciter des inquiétudes dans les milieux qui s'étaient déjà opposés au Mouvement laïque, à la solution Lacoste et au ministère de l'éducation. On a reproché au Rapport, en particulier, de ne pas traiter de l'inspiration chrétienne de l'éducation dans son ensemble, de proposer une philosophie pragmatique de l'éducation, de laisser à la religion une place trop exigüe:

A l'encontre des exigences très claires du bill 60, la confessionnalité y sera-t-elle réduite (dans les écoles futures) au seul cours de religion? Et ce cours, au niveau secondaire surtout, deviendra-t-il une option parmi une foule d'autres options? La religion y conservera-t-elle sa valeur d'intégration et d'unification de la personnalité chez l'enfant ou sera-

t-elle considérée seulement comme une valeur parmi la multitude des autres valeurs offertes par cette école polyvalente qu'on nous présente comme une panacée? La démocratie exige-t-elle vraiment que la place de la religion à l'école soit réduite au strict minimum et que les catholiques se contentent d'une confessionnalité tronquée et compartimentée? Avec beaucoup d'autres auteurs sérieux, nous nous permettons de le contester.³⁹

Dans l'hypothèse où les autorités compétentes donneraient suite aux recommandations du Rapport, nous aurions une éducation proposant des valeurs humaines aptes à définir un homme complet. Dans une telle perspective, cependant, quels seraient les critères de définition de l'école chrétienne? N'y a-t-il pas lieu d'affirmer qu'un dépassement de ces valeurs est nécessaire pour réaliser une éducation chrétienne? Nous croyons important d'étudier comment se fera ce dépassement?⁴⁰

La distinction nette entre morale et religion, proposée par le Rapport,⁴¹ a paru, en particulier, comme de mauvais augure. Le chrétien, réplique-t-on, n'a qu'une seule morale: il ne saurait accepter une morale laïque indépendante de sa foi. Une école qui accepterait cette dissociation ne serait plus vraiment chrétienne.⁴²

39 Richard Arès, S.J., "Le Rapport Parent: Approbations, réserves, inquiétudes", Relations, février 1965, p.36.

40 Synthèse des travaux de la 33^{ième} Assemblée générale des Supérieurs des collèges classiques (décembre 1964). Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques, vol. IX, no 5 (Janvier 1965), p.12.

41 "Le support qu'une bonne formation religieuse pourra apporter à la conduite morale sera d'autant plus grand que les deux domaines de la morale et de la religion auront été maintenus suffisamment distincts l'un de l'autre pour conserver leur importance respective, sinon leur autonomie. Rapport Parent II (3), p. 218.

42 Marcel Marcotte, S.J., "Formation religieuse et morale", Relations, février 1965, p. 40.

On critique encore le Rapport pour avoir fait trop de concessions à la minorité non catholique aux dépens de la majorité passive:

en attendant le déluge, nous ne voulons ni ne pouvons oublier que, "en éducation nous sommes la majorité", et que c'est à nous, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, qu'il appartient de choisir le type d'écoles qui répond à nos aspirations les plus constantes et les plus unanimes. Voilà bien, en tout cas, ce qu'aux dernières nouvelles, nos évêques paraissent avoir pensé. En formulant, conformément à leur mandat, pour l'école confessionnelle des exigences précises et catégoriques, ils ne font que reprendre à leur compte les données de fond de la grande tradition catholique, à laquelle notre propre tradition nationale et religieuse, depuis trois siècles, fait si fidèlement écho. Et, en même temps, ils prêtent une voix à tout ce peuple de baptisés qui attend, immobile et silencieux -trop immobile et silencieux peut-être- que ses Prophètes parlent et que ses Rois décident de son sort.⁴³

Voilà un texte fort révélateur d'une certaine mentalité. Notons la conception particulière des droits de la majorité, l'allusion à la "tradition nationale et religieuse" du Canada français et enfin le tableau du peuple immobile et silencieux attendant la voix de ses Prophètes qui correspond assez bien à l'image qu'on se fait des Catholiques en certains milieux anglo-Protestants.

43 M. Marcotte, S.J., "Le Rapport Parent et la formation religieuse", Relations, mars 1965, p. 74.

Enfin, le même auteur reproche encore au Rapport de dépouiller l'enseignement religieux de toute sanction académique efficace, enseignement qui se verra ainsi "dans l'esprit des élèves, dévalué, humilié... Et du même coup, c'est l'âme du Canada français qu'ils (les auteurs du Rapport) mettent en cause et péril; c'est l'essence même de notre fidélité"⁴⁴ Ainsi donc l'âme du Canada français est encore liée essentiellement à la religion catholique, à la confessionnalité des écoles et même... aux sanctions académiques des cours de religion!

Cette fois-ci, sans doute à cause du manque de recul par rapport à l'événement, nous n'avons guère pu relever de réactions propres à l'autre mentalité, celle de la confiance et de l'ouverture; sauf, peut-être, cet extrait d'un rapport présenté à l'Assemblée générale des Supérieurs des Collèges Classiques (décembre 1964):

... Dans le choix qui s'offre à nous, nous devons nous garder d'être menés par la domination traditionnelle du clergé sur l'enseignement au Canada français et par le désir de sauver les richesses matérielles que nous avons depuis des décades engagées dans l'enseignement.

Nous devons éviter de confondre le pluralisme scolaire et tout ce qu'il comporte d'avantages avec le système clérical d'enseignement. Ces deux choses ont leur valeur, mais elles sont différentes et il ne faudrait pas confondre l'une avec l'autre.

44 ibid., p. 76.

Enfin, l'Eglise doit à tout prix éviter de s'engager dans une politique de ghetto en réclamant parallèlement au système public, un système d'écoles séparées -entendons un système d'écoles cléricales. Et cela pour six raisons:

- a) Parce que la politique du ghetto sépare l'Eglise du peuple;
- b) Parce qu'elle engendre l'anticléricalisme;
- c) Parce qu'elle divise la nation et laisse de côté la majorité des jeunes gens;
- d) Parce qu'elle coûte plus cher;
- e) Parce qu'elle entraîne infailliblement l'infériorité académique des écoles cléricales;
- f) Et parce qu'elle identifie le clergé avec la classe privilégiée de la société.⁴⁵

D'après l'analyse qui précède, nous pouvons conclure que les hommes d'Eglise sont loin d'être tous du même avis en ce qui a trait à l'épineux problème de la confessionnalité. En second lieu, s'il est question parfois d'une ouverture plus large aux transformations possibles, à des modifications de la formule traditionnelle, il faut noter que le principe même de la confessionnalité de l'école rallie encore la presque totalité des esprits.

⁴⁵ Bulletin de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques, vol. IX, no 5 (janvier 1965), pp. 14-15.

CONCLUSION

L'analyse qui précède laisse une foule de questions sans réponse. Entre autres, elle est tout à fait impuissante à mesurer l'étendue, l'importance et l'influence des courants de pensée que nous avons décelés. Il serait utile de savoir laquelle des deux tendances (préoccupation de préserver les structures ou confiance au dynamisme chrétien en milieu pluraliste) est majoritaire. Le seul nombre des articles relevant de l'une et de l'autre serait peu significatif (nous n'avons pas fait le compte mais nous croyons que la première tendance l'emporterait).

Autre question: quel groupe est en progrès, lequel est en recul? La question est importante car, comme nous l'avons noté, nous sommes en terrain extrêmement mouvant. D'une année à l'autre, les conceptions évoluent rapidement dans le cadre de la révolution tranquille au Québec et du Concile oecuménique Vatican II. Ici, nous pouvons répondre que la tendance à l'ouverture semble avoir l'avenir pour elle. Dans la courte période où se situe notre enquête, nous pouvons dire qu'elle a progressé constamment. On sait par ailleurs, par l'histoire, que les durcissements réactionnaires, les retours au passé n'ont jamais eu la vie très longue et finissent toujours par céder à la vague de l'évolution. Mais jusqu'où l'évolution ira-t-elle? Jusqu'à quel point l'Eglise modifiera-t-elle sa doctrine en matière de confessionnalité? Nous ne pouvons le

dire assurément et nous ne pouvons nous fier, à cet égard, aux positions d'avant-garde qui, elles aussi, l'histoire en témoigne, finissent par s'atténuer.

APPENDICE 3

Attitudes de quelques leaders catholiques de langue anglaise

Il nous paraissait souhaitable de compléter le travail que nous avons fait sur les attitudes des clercs et religieux catholiques de langue française dans les écrits des dernières années (voir appendice 2) par un dépouillement analogue des publications catholiques de langue anglaise. Mais nous avons bientôt découvert que cela n'était pas possible pour la bonne raison qu'il n'existe pas de revues canadiennes publiées en anglais comparables à celles que nous avons dépouillées pour le secteur français. Les Catholiques de langue anglaise du Canada recourent plutôt aux publications américaines auxquelles ils collaborent même occasionnellement. On trouve par ailleurs un certain nombre de journaux catholiques régionaux dont nous avons parcouru les plus importants: The Canadian Register, publié à Kingston, Ont., qui tend à prendre une envergure nationale, The Western Catholic Reporter, publié à Edmonton, qui cherche à atteindre la population catholique de l'ouest, The Challenge qui s'adresse aux Catholiques de langue anglaise de la région de Montréal. Nous n'avons trouvé dans ces journaux rien de particulièrement significatif concernant le sujet qui nous intéresse. On y trouve surtout du matériel d'information et assez peu de prises de position. Il est assez rare qu'on touche aux problèmes de biculturalisme et, quand on le fait, on s'en tient à des généralités. Nous n'avons pas été plus heureux en consultant les bulletins de la Conférence Catholique Canadienne.

Il nous a donc fallu recourir à des interviews auprès des personnes pour essayer de recueillir quelques attitudes caractéristiques à l'égard du problème qui nous intéresse. Nous ne pouvions évidemment obtenir un échantillonnage valable étant donné le peu de temps que nous pouvions consacrer à cette enquête. Aussi nous bornons-nous ici à présenter les vues de quelques leaders religieux de la seule province d'Ontario, sans aucune prétention à être exhaustifs. Les notes qui suivent sont le fruit d'entrevues que nous ont accordées huit personnalités anglo-catholiques: deux évêques, le Supérieur de la Province canadienne-anglaise des Pères Jésuites¹, le directeur, le rédacteur-en-chef et un rédacteur du journal The Canadian Register, le responsable du service de presse (section anglaise) de la Conférence Catholique Canadienne et un jeune religieux qui a beaucoup travaillé pour les évêques ontariens sur la question des écoles séparées.

Les opinions que nous avons recueillies étaient souvent analogues à celles des leaders anglo-catholiques des trois régions qui ont fait le cadre de cette étude. Pour ne pas répéter inutilement, nous nous limiterons ici à quelques traits susceptibles de compléter ce qui a été rapporté plus haut.

Trois thèmes nous ont paru dignes d'intérêt dans le cadre du présent rapport: la confessionnalité de l'école, la

1 Les Jésuites anglophones dirigent huit institutions d'enseignement au Canada.

situation du français dans le système des écoles séparées de l'Ontario, l'éventualité de l'école publique française non-confessionnelle, voire d'un secteur public français.

Confessionnalité de l'école

Les évêques catholiques de l'Ontario ont affirmé leur position nette et quasi irréductible en ce qui a trait à la confessionnalité de l'enseignement aux niveaux primaire et secondaire dans trois documents récents. En octobre 1962, ils adressaient au gouvernement provincial un mémoire sur l'éducation; en août 1965, une lettre pastorale collective sur l'oecuménisme traitait également de la question scolaire et plus récemment, en janvier 1966, l'Ontario Catholic Education Council, où siègent six évêques, revenait sur le même problème dans un mémoire au Comité créé par le gouvernement de l'Ontario pour étudier les buts et objectifs de l'éducation (Hall Committee).

Ces trois documents s'efforcent d'exposer et de défendre la conception catholique de l'éducation et la nécessité des écoles confessionnelles. Ils réclament tous les trois l'extension du système ontarien des écoles séparées jusqu'à la fin du secondaire. La situation présente, qui oblige les élèves qui sortent de l'école élémentaire séparée à faire le choix entre l'école publique non-confessionnelle et l'école privée catholique, est décrite comme injuste et appelant une correction.

Toutes les personnes que nous avons rencontrées endos-

sent cette doctrine, en y ajoutant quelques commentaires ou nuances. Un évêque nous avouait qu'il n'était pas facile pour les Protestants de comprendre le point de vue catholique mais, ajoutait-il "ils font beaucoup d'efforts et semblent mieux comprendre aujourd'hui, ce qui nous permet d'espérer." Quant au rôle que pourraient éventuellement jouer les Catholiques dans l'école publique, le même prélat nous affirmait qu'il ne pouvait y croire: "Les Catholiques sont à l'école publique comme s'ils n'y étaient pas. Leur présence n'a aucun impact. Dans certaines écoles où près de la moitié des professeurs sont catholiques, il faut le savoir pour y croire: ils ne peuvent même pas parler de Dieu." Un autre de nos interlocuteurs mettait en doute cette opinion; selon lui, l'expérience n'avait pas été vraiment tentée, l'Eglise gardant ses meilleurs effectifs pour les écoles privées. Il nous citait le cas d'un prêtre à qui son évêque avait défendu d'enseigner dans une école publique. Un troisième se montrait perplexe: "notre politique est à redéfinir en ce qui concerne les "high-schools" catholiques."

Pour ce qui est des chances de succès des revendications catholiques, la plupart de nos interlocuteurs ne semblent pas entretenir trop d'illusions: "Je ne prévois pas que le problème soit réglé d'ici dix ans", nous avouait un ecclésiastique.

La minorité francophone et les écoles séparées.

Quelle est la place des francophones dans le système des écoles séparées? Notons d'abord que les documents épiscopaux dont nous parlions plus haut sont assez peu loquaces à ce propos: quelques mentions du fait français ici ou là mais rien qui fasse écho aux griefs des Franco-Ontariens, à l'endroit des Commissions scolaires séparées où les Anglophones sont en majorité. Un évêque nous disait reconnaître que les Canadiens français ont souvent souffert d'un traitement injuste, ce qui fait comprendre leur impatience et leurs revendications excessives, selon lui. Une autre personne admettait que plusieurs de ces revendications étaient fondées, comme par exemple, dans le cas de l'école maternelle francophone qui était refusée par la Commission scolaire séparée de Georgetown. Le Canadian Register a publié des éditoriaux favorables aux Canadiens français dans cette affaire.

Mais, dans l'ensemble, les personnes que nous avons rencontrées s'accordent à blâmer les exigences des leaders franco-ontariens qu'ils jugent exagérées, mal supportées par les besoins réels de la population. On nous faisait remarquer aussi que l'égalité entre les deux secteurs était impossible puisque 27% seulement de la population catholique de l'Ontario est francophone. Par ailleurs, on reconnaissait que les anglophones n'étaient aucunement disposées à faire des sacrifices pour l'autre groupe comme, par exemple, d'accepter d'envoyer leurs enfants à une école un peu éloignée à cause de la présence d'une école

bilingue dans le voisinage.

Un journaliste voyait dans le nationalisme canadien-français une sorte de tribalisme. "Une preuve que ce nationalisme contient autre chose que de justifiables revendications, nous disait-il, c'est l'attitude des Franco-Américains qui ont manifesté les mêmes exigences dans un pays où la seule langue officielle est l'anglais." Un prêtre, pour sa part, ne voyait aucun problème pour les Franco-Ontariens "s'ils consentaient à abandonner leur esprit de clocher et leur isolationisme".

Enfin, un autre journaliste nous expliquait que la cause des querelles et tensions entre anglophones et francophones tenait pour beaucoup au manque de civisme des Catholiques ontariens.

L'école publique française

On sait que les griefs des Franco-Ontariens contre le traitement qui leur est fait dans le système des écoles séparées en ont conduit plusieurs à abandonner leurs convictions en ce qui a trait au système catholique et à se tourner du côté de l'école publique, où, croit-on, le français a plus de chances d'être reconnu. C'est au niveau secondaire surtout que plusieurs Franco-Ontariens désespèrent de rien obtenir en réclamant des écoles confessionnelles et songent plutôt à demander des écoles bilingues (ou même entièrement françaises) dans le cadre du système public.

On craint que les Anglo-catholiques réagissent très mal en se voyant privés, dans leurs revendications, de l'appui de leurs coreligionnaires de langue française. Un ecclésiastique interrogé là-dessus voit un grand danger dans cette politique mais se dit persuadé que les leaders francophones continueront de serrer les rangs auprès des Anglo-catholiques. "Une telle école (française non-confessionnelle), poursuivait-il, ne serait, d'ici quelques années, ni catholique ni française. Elle ne serait pas française parce que les francophones ont besoin du secours de la foi pour protéger leur culture." Cette même personne ne voyait pas d'avenir pour la culture française en dehors des régions rurales du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario, exception faite de la ville d'Ottawa.

Un journaliste nous affirmait qu'il comprenait bien l'attitude des francophones qui désirent des écoles publiques, qu'une école française non-confessionnelle ne présentait aucun danger pour la foi, même si tel n'était pas le cas pour les Catholiques anglophones.

Mais si on allait jusqu'à concevoir la structure du système scolaire ontarien selon des divisions linguistiques plutôt que religieuses, tous nos interlocuteurs s'objecteraient vigoureusement. "Ce ne serait pas là du biculturalisme, nous disait un prêtre, mais de l'isolationnisme; cela ne pourrait qu'engendrer plus de tension entre les deux groupes."

En général, il semble qu'on ne ferait pas trop d'objections à la construction d'écoles publiques françaises ici ou

là; mais si les Franco-Ontariens adoptaient une politique officielle rejetant l'idéal de l'école confessionnelle au secondaire, il est certain que les autorités religieuses anglo-catholiques pousseraient de hauts cris.

Conclusion

Nous tenons à répéter que ce relevé d'opinions ne prétend pas être autre chose qu'une approche sommaire des attitudes des leaders anglo-catholiques ontariens. N'oublions pas non plus qu'il s'agit ici exclusivement de leaders ou de personnes exerçant une certaine influence. L'ensemble de la population catholique de langue anglaise pourrait réagir bien différemment. Il ne s'agit aussi que de quelques leaders. Mais nous croyons que ces attitudes de deux évêques influents, de directeurs de la presse catholique ontarienne, etc... nous donnent une bonne idée des courants d'opinion circulant parmi les leaders anglo-catholiques en Ontario.

APPENDIX 4

A Sample of Protestant Interviews.

1. A University of New Brunswick professor of education.

In the past I taught at Bathurst High School. The relationships* between the various groups (Irish Catholics, French Catholics, English Protestants) were fine. Chairmanships rotated between them. The University of New Brunswick had a good record of recruitment among Acadians.

Now everything has changed. The existence of the Commission on Bilingualism has stirred up things, and now everybody is forced to take sides. I didn't resent the fact that the New Premier was French, but now I am aware of the fact that he is an Acadian.

From 1950 on I witnessed in the department of education a resistance to the idea of instruction in French for French-speaking students. I fought that trend. For instance once I made a motion to have the department issue matriculation examinations in French as well. An Acadian leader said that, well, they didn't really need that. So the matter was dropped. Acadians then didn't want to go too fast, and their leaders didn't move. Now they want to move too fast. And there is an English backlash.

Sure the non-sectarian clause is gone from the new bill. But nobody gives a damn. Sure I am in favour of a free public non-sectarian education, but if

the French don't want it, let them stew in their own juice. I am through with fighting their battles. Years ago when I was concerned about the French schools, a friend told me "why don't you let them teach trash to their trash!" I was mad at that comment, now I am through, I don't care any more.

Why is article 110 gone? I don't know, Maybe it was dropped by error. After all they are so careless in their new legislation.

Université de Moncton may be public in name but it is not a State institution like we are. They've got priests on all their boards. They are not under Government control like we are. It will become more comparable in the future.

Do you think there should be English firmness against French confessional schools? I don't think English firmness will make any difference. Nobody objects to French schools in French-speaking areas, but a French school in Fredericton! that's too expensive and the rank and file of the French don't want it. The Irish here have a trend to go more and more to public schools. I sympathize with the Irish, they are with us.

I don't see many French educators talking turkey about good schools and making sense to me. They get easy certificates, fake ones at times, and keep bickering for bigger salaries. If they want their schools confessional that's their decision, as long as they

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all parties involved are kept up to date on the current status of the business. The second part of the paper outlines the various methods that can be used to collect and analyze data. This includes both qualitative and quantitative techniques, as well as the use of statistical software to help interpret the results. The third part of the paper describes the various ways in which the data can be used to make decisions about the future of the business. This includes the use of the data to identify trends and patterns, as well as to develop strategies for growth and expansion. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of communication in the decision-making process. This includes the need to keep all parties involved informed of the current status of the business, as well as the need to listen to the input of all stakeholders.

let us run our schools with our standards.

My general idea is that the Commission should stay clear out of giving us any advice about New Brunswick. We'll work it among ourselves.

2. A United Church parish minister in the Sudbury area.

The College Street School here in Sudbury has a programme of non-denominational religious instruction. It's a non-sectarian morality under the label of Christianity. There is much dissatisfaction about it, especially among younger clergy who would like something more committed. From the Church's point of view it would be better to do away with such religious instruction, which is half-baked and not really Christian, even though everybody feels it is a very Christian thing to do. Teachers are forced to do it against their heart. They are not really committed and they have a captive audience. I would prefer a communicant's class, not in the schools but in the Church. It could be in the schools after hours. I am worried though about way-out sects asking for time.

There is no objection now against religious exercises and the saying of the Lord's prayer. It will soon come up however. So far as I am concerned that could disappear as well, but I wouldn't be very dogmatic about it. I have suggested to a school-board member to work toward abolition of both prayer and instruction.

We have in the area a clergyman specializing in going to schools to volunteer services to do the teaching. He is welcomed with open arms. He is very fundamentalist. There is a woman too who volunteers her services. Many school-boards assume that a lay person

would be non-sectarian. This is entirely false. They are often very sectarian and do not realize it.

Nobody here is very concerned to make the public schools more attractive to Roman Catholics. Many R.C. parents feel that a public school with a course in Catholic religion is entirely adequate. But this is not the way their priests feel. They believe that faith should permeate the whole atmosphere of the school and want their people to go to separate schools.

United Church ministers might show more interest for going in the schools to give a course of instruction, if they were giving it to United Church students rather than giving a nondenominational course for all. When they talk about this prospect they think mainly about whether they could find the time and make little reference to the fact that this is the kind of religion in the public schools that Roman Catholics wish.

There will be suspicion of teachers trained at Laurentian University bilingual teachers' college. They will be thought of by most as catholic teachers for catholic schools. I am aware of the fact that the French language at Laurentian is vehicle of many more thoughts (and different thoughts) than was the French language at the Sacred Heart College. But this hasn't gotten through to many people yet. Many fear that such insistence for many French language courses at Laurentian is religiously motivated. The image of the



new urban Quebec hasn't gotten through to Northern Ontario yet.

The attitude of French-speaking people in Hanmer has changed a lot recently. Their former priest was violently anti-Protestant. There had been bad friction there about 8 years ago, but this is gone now, and there is no need to go into that.

The idea of French public schools will get increasingly acceptable. It already is to well-educated Protestants.

3. A United Church minister and professor in Winnipeg.

The idea in Manitoba is mainly that of separation of Church and State. Denominational universities however receive grants from the provincial government. When this was inaugurated Premier Campbell feared that this would reopen the question of aid to denominational schools at the primary and secondary levels. But this was not the case. Why? I don't know. Church colleges were from the start part of the University system and fully integrated within the University ethos.

Primary school problems. The system before 1916 was impractical, let's face it. The common school system ensured the best education in the province. We cannot return to that pre-1916 chaos. Help to catholic private schools now would break up the system. Each group would then go on its own way. There is no point repeating that in Ontario and Quebec a two-fold system practically works (Catholics on the one side, and everybody else on the other). Here there is a certainty that with help to the private schools other groups beside the Catholics will start building more private schools, and this would dismember the public school system. This fear here in Manitoba, unlike elsewhere, is founded. The division Catholics-others appears desirable only to Catholics. The Anglicans make some noise about their private schools, but they don't really believe in them.

The point is not that bad citizenship or anything

like that is taught in the Catholic schools. They are considered good schools. If it was just a matter of giving support to the existing schools there would be little objection. But Catholics make it clear that they would like to build more schools. It is especially this fear of proliferation that led people to refuse aid to private schools.

Language questions. There has been a change of climate here, and a far greater sensitivity. There are some French elementary private schools for English students. But if here we make exception for French in the public schools we must make it also for Ukrainian and German. I admit that with the role of the mass media now, there is no longer need to fear that too many Manitobans won't be able to speak English decently. We can afford to allow other languages of instruction.

The idea of some bussing of public school students to send them to the school with the linguistic emphasis of their choice is all right with me, but you must realize that there is a strong group that believes in the dogma "every child to nearest school" and I would get worried about too much criss-crossing and students spending half the day on a bus as they do in Newfoundland. Objection to separation of children is much stronger if it is a separation on religious grounds.

Will pressure for French schools get farther than pressure for French confessional schools? Yes, we



begin to realize that the people in Saint Boniface make a distinction between their faith and their language. If this was more explained to our ministers they would more easily grant the point about French public schools. It would take alot of interpreting though, and quite a few study meetings. Don't forget that the idea of French and English as the Canadian duality would create about just as much animosity here in Manitoba as the idea of Catholic-Protestant duality, especially among groups interested in a language other than French or English. Because of these groups the problem is much tougher here than in Ontario.

The basic problem in this province is how to raise the level of elementary and secondary education. There is need to unite all forces to compete with Ontario and Saskatchewan.

The United Church believes in cooperation of Church and State as much as possible. And so do I. Separation does not correspond to the facts. We accept money for denominational education at the University level and even at the secondary level, since we have a collegiate section part of the University.



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B.- Exemples d'entrevues avec les Catholiques

1. Entrevue avec un directeur d'une association acadienne.

On aurait dû dissocier la langue et la religion depuis longtemps. Les Protestants bien pensants n'ont pas peur de la culture autant que de la religion. Ils sont prêts quelquefois à envoyer leurs enfants aux écoles françaises mais ils craignent le sectarisme religieux.

Le principal rôle du laïc catholique sera d'être présent dans des institutions qui deviennent de plus en plus indépendantes de l'Eglise... Nos écoles n'évoluent pas assez rapidement à cet égard.

L'élimination du mot "non-sectarian" de la loi de l'éducation du Nouveau-Brunswick ne signifierait pas une introduction de la confessionnalité mais la consécration d'un statut de fait.

L'école devrait devenir l'affaire de l'Etat.

Il faut prévenir ce qui s'en vient infailliblement ici: une vague d'anticléricalisme, comme au Québec.

La Société Nationale des Acadiens devrait être déconfessionnalisée. Comment le faire? Pas facile! L'idée va faire son chemin...

La grande majorité des prêtres résistent encore à la dissociation entre langue et religion... La religion a fait du tort à la culture française et vice-versa. Je suis convaincu de cela.

J'irais jusqu'à dire qu'on ne devrait pas enseigner de religion à l'école... Avec les excès de confessionnalité, on a fait de mauvais chrétiens, des chrétiens forcés de pratiquer.

Si nous ne faisons pas un pas en avant qui peut paraître téméraire, ce sont nos mouvements qui vont en souffrir.

2. Eutrevue avec un ecclésiastique anglophone de la région de Sudbury

The Church hasn't changed its teaching on confessionality. In concrete cases however (e.g. in small towns) it may be better to have a single school for a small number of pupils. Sometimes we have been forced to open a separate school by the narrow bigotry of some Protestants who didn't want the priest to come in the school for religious teaching.

Our Catholic high schools are pretty well open to the rest of society. It divides society only in the minds of those who are unconsciously totalitarian.

Half of our Catholic children in the Sault Ste-Marie diocese are in public high schools, maybe 60% today. We can't build more Catholic high schools.

The federation of the Laurentian University guarantees the presence of the Catholic Church and of the French culture on the campus. Otherwise, we would have a secular university with no presence of either.

A very logical case can be made for a public French-speaking high school in Sudbury. But the Franco-Ontarians should be careful in not pushing too far for French: most parents are looking above all for an economic situation for their children and this requires English. A too intensified French education might produce suicide.

There are legitimate complaints from the French-

speaking group about the treatment they get from the Separate Schools Boards. But some of the problems they ran into were of their fault. They very often by themselves aggravated the situation. Several times they have broken the law to further their own interest. They may also organize a petition for a separate school without having the means for it. I call it a "statistical complex", i.e. abstract use of statistics.

There might be some bitterness among English-speaking Catholics if the Franco-Ontarians accept the public schools. We should hold ranks together for a couple of years until we get help from the government for Catholic high schools.

Grievances of English-speaking Catholics toward the French

The Franco-Ontarians, like any minority, are unduly suspicious, they misconstrue any attitude, even a friendly one.

French Canadians tend to take advantage of a majority position in a spirit of revenge. They have the bad habit of defending the undefendable.

French-speaking parents are much too concerned in getting their children to work early: thus arises a second-class group, awkward, unsocial, uneducated.

The French tend to identify language with faith. There is annoyance among the English-speaking Catholics because French-speaking priests implanted here some Quebec traditions.

The alleged greater sympathy from Protestants to French culture is nothing but a myth. Struggles are more obvious, for the French group, with English-speaking Catholics because both groups have to work together. Protestants may see here an opportunity to drive a wedge between Catholics.

The Catholic Church has to lay the bases for unity by developing a great love and a great respect for the human person.

I can't buy a division of the school system along cultural or linguistic lines. We have much more unity with the religion than with the culture.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sense of national identity. The author points out that the study of history is not merely a collection of facts and dates, but a process of interpretation and analysis. It is through the study of history that we can learn about the values and beliefs of our ancestors and how they have shaped the course of our nation's development. The author also notes that the study of history can help us to understand the challenges we face in the present and to develop strategies for addressing them. In conclusion, the author emphasizes that the study of the history of the United States is a vital part of our education and a key to our future success.

3. Entrevue avec un inspecteur d'écoles de la région de Sudbury

On ne peut séparer la culture franco-ontarienne de la foi catholique. Le catholicisme est la manière de vivre des Franco-Ontariens.

Ce qu'il nous faut, c'est un système d'éducation -et nous y avons droit- où nous serions chez nous, libres de conduire les choses selon notre mentalité.

Je suis opposé à ce qu'on demande l'école secondaire publique française parce qu'on laisserait alors l'impression que cela nous satisfait.

Je doute beaucoup de la bonne volonté du Secondary School Board: nous n'avons jamais rien obtenu d'eux.

Une école secondaire publique serait à la merci de la majorité anglo-protestante du School Board. On nommerait un principal pas vraiment français. Ce pourrait même être un non-catholique. Rien ne nous permettrait de renvoyer un professeur qui ne nous conviendrait pas (v.g. un athée). Il n'y aurait plus aucune garantie pour la religion.

Mais s'il existait une telle école, ce serait mieux que ce qui existe actuellement...

Mais on aurait toujours pu l'avoir: on ne l'a jamais donnée.

Une école secondaire publique serait la mort du Collège du Sacré-Coeur qui a toujours fourni une élite à la soci-

été franco-ontarienne de Sudbury.

Il faut demander plutôt des octrois pour les écoles privées (argent par tête d'élève v.g.)

On ne peut faire confiance aux Anglo-protestants:
l'histoire passée le prouve. Ils chercheront à nous diviser.

4. Entrevue avec un prêtre du Collège de St-Boniface.

Une attitude mitoyenne, dans nos revendications au sujet de la culture française, serait ridicule. Il nous faut tout ou rien, i.e. du français urbain, une véritable culture ou tout abandonner.

Nous sommes très solidaires des autres collèges affiliés à l'Université du Manitoba: St-Paul, United, St-John.

Nous avons demandé au gouvernement de préciser ses exigences en matière de déconfessionnalisation en vue de l'obtention des octrois. (Brandon est encore confessionnel en pratique et reçoit des octrois.)

Il faut oublier l'aspect confessionnel et mettre en relief l'aspect français. Au Conseil universitaire, cela serait mieux accepté. Mais cela veut dire pour nous une certaine dissociation des autres collèges affiliés: difficile. Les autres collèges ne sont pas prêts à aller aussi loin dans la déconfessionnalisation.

Quant à nous, nous sommes prêts à accepter un recteur laïque et à remettre le conseil d'administration aux laïques.

Nous entrevoyons pour l'avenir un progrès dans les options offertes aux étudiants, plus d'accent sur les sciences, plus d'élèves, un B.A. "honours" en français, la suppression éventuelle du secondaire, l'organisation d'un B.Sc.

Le grand problème: la propriété du collège appartient au diocèse; Mgr Baudoux hésiterait à laisser faire la déconfessionnalisation.

Il y a eu un réveil chez les Franco-Manitobains depuis deux ans. Mais la volonté de survie ne semble pas encore assez forte.

Les Franco-Manitobains sont très faibles économiquement et, au point de vue culture, ne font pas assez d'effort.

Le cours de religion est déjà le même pour les trois collèges affiliés à l'Université de Manitoba: histoire des religions, Ancien et Nouveau Testament. Aucun exercice de religion obligatoire.

La population est habituée à voir la religion enseignée à l'intérieur du système public.

Les Catholiques anglais ont peu de sympathie pour la cause du français. Le M.A.E.E. (Manitoba Association for Equality in Education) a été fondée par des Catholiques anglais pour défendre l'enseignement privé: officiellement non-confessionnelle. Les Catholiques francophones auraient contribué deux fois plus financièrement à cette organisation.

Les protestations contre le Rapport McFarlane ont été organisées par le Free Press, le Tribune et la loge orangiste.

On a eu des inspecteurs ecclésiastiques (2) pour les écoles françaises parce que le Département ne pouvait pas nommer d'inspecteurs français. Mais on tolérait des ecclésiastiques (pour surveiller l'enseignement religieux) devant être recommandés par les évêques, en pratique nommés par l'Association d'éducation.

L'Association d'éducation n'a jamais demandé d'écoles confessionnelles comme telles, mais des écoles françaises. Leurs obstacles, c'est la réaction des Ukrainiens. Le passage de Le-sage ici (et ses promesses) l'a atténué. Autre problème: Nous n'avons pas de professeurs qualifiés. Solution: l'école normale française. Mais si l'école était entièrement française, 6 parents sur 10 refuseraient d'y envoyer leurs enfants.

Un fait est certain: si le clergé n'avait pas défendu la langue, elle serait morte. Les laïques étaient trop occupés à leurs tâches professionnelles. La cellule de la vie française, c'était la paroisse. Maintenant, le groupe laïque tend à prendre plus d'influence. Un groupe a soulevé et soufflé un problème artificiel: séparer la cause française de la cause catholique sur un ton anticlérical. On a proposé à l'Association d'enlever le mot chrétien de la charte (exigence d'être chrétien pour être membre). La motion a été acceptée après une tempête. Une réaction de résistance fermée et farouche attendue des vieux curés de campagne mais pas de l'ensemble.

Pour discuter avec l'Anglais, il ne faut pas parler de droits mais de faits sociologiques: poser des états de faits. Le besoin ira avant le droit.

5. Entrevue avec S.E. Mgr Maxime Hermaniuk, c.ss.r., archevêque de Winnipeg pour les Ukrainiens.

Nous avons à Winnipeg pour nos Ukrainiens une école paroissiale (de la première à la douzième année), un petit séminaire dirigé par les Pères Rédemptoristes ukrainiens. Pour nos enfants qui fréquentent l'école publique, nous avons organisé des "Saturday or Sunday Schools". Nous encourageons aussi nos élèves à fréquenter les écoles catholiques de rite latin.

Le gouvernement reconnaît l'ukrainien comme matière d'enseignement à compter de la 9ième année dans les écoles publiques où un nombre suffisant de parents en font la demande. Nous insistons sur la connaissance de la langue pour les Ukrainiens pour des raisons culturelles et aussi, et c'est là un aspect plus profond, en vue du rite religieux qui est tellement lié à la vie et à la spiritualité de notre peuple.

Les Ukrainiens sont de grands patriotes: ils veulent donner quelque chose au Canada.

Nous traversons présentement une crise sérieuse qui se manifeste par un conflit de générations. L'immigration qui a suivi la dernière guerre est la plus importante du point de vue culturel: nous avons reçu ici plusieurs intellectuels qui ont dû quitter l'Ukraine à cause du communisme. Un premier groupe est composé de jeunes qui ont été éduqués en dehors d'un milieu ukrainien: ils ont perdu contact avec la tradition ancestrale et sont portés à passer à un autre rite. Il est plutôt rare

qu'ils abandonnent la foi tout à fait. Un second groupe est composé de ceux qui ont été éduqués davantage dans le milieu ukrainien mais qui, voyant la difficulté de conserver toute la tradition, désirent qu'on traduise la liturgie en anglais. Ce groupe est plus nombreux que le premier. Le dernier point de vue semble aller dans la direction du Concile Vatican II (le rite latin devenant plus semblable au rite byzantin). Par principe, on ne peut pas condamner cette vue: mais n'oublions pas qu'une traduction porte avec elle un changement plus profond: il faudrait alors que notre liturgie soit vécue en anglais, substituer la spiritualité anglaise à la spiritualité ukrainienne. Mais notre communauté au Canada n'est pas assez forte pour faire cela: ce morcellement de notre liturgie la condamnerait à disparaître. Le bien de l'Eglise universelle exige que notre rite soit préservé. Or, pour protéger notre rite, il faut garder la langue ukrainienne vivante. Voilà une question très discutée et qui nous demandera beaucoup de réflexion, de tact... Elle est aussi très discutée chez les Orthodoxes ukrainiens.

En éducation, nous pouvons prendre trois avenues: l'école paroissiale ukrainienne, l'enseignement de l'ukrainien à l'école du samedi ou du dimanche ou l'école publique avec l'ukrainien comme matière d'enseignement. Nous voulons présentement diriger nos efforts sur l'enseignement de l'ukrainien à l'école publique.

Les Ukrainiens acceptent bien qu'il n'y ait que deux langues officielles au Canada. Mais ils veulent que leur langue soit reconnue comme l'une des langues culturelles du Canada: cela ne nuirait pas à l'unité nationale, au contraire: ce serait

une grande richesse pour le Canada. Le gouvernement du Canada pourrait se servir de ce potentiel immense de la présence de plusieurs cultures pour le bien du pays, pour accroître son rôle international.

La conclusion finale de la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme devrait proposer non seulement de tolérer plusieurs cultures mais aussi de préserver différentes cultures, de les intégrer dans la vie canadienne, de les faire se compénétrer. C'est là ce que nous entendons par multiculturalisme. Il faudrait que nos dirigeants n'aient pas peur de voir le Canada grand... qu'ils cessent de se situer toujours dans l'ombre des Etats-Unis ou de la Grande-Bretagne.

Le gouvernement du Manitoba a été traditionnellement opposé au catholicisme. Avec la mentalité oecuménique, ça change. On rencontre plus de bonne volonté.

A la Conférence Catholique du Manitoba, il existe une collaboration étroite entre anglophones, francophones ukrainiens.

Le groupe ukrainien orthodoxe est composé en grande partie d'anciens catholiques. Chez eux, on note beaucoup de ressentiment à l'égard des Franco-Manitobains parce qu'ils sont catholiques. La réaction d'opposition à la Commission B-B provient de ce groupe.

Le "Ukrainian Committee" a dit à M.Lesage (lors de sa visite ici) que nous reconnaissons des droits au français mais qu'on voulait aussi voir reconnaître les droits des Ukrainiens. La visite de Lesage a été bienfaisante: il a vu que les Ukrainiens ne sont pas des fauteurs de trouble mais qu'ils ont l'intention d'apporter une contribution positive.

Les revendications des francophones au Canada ne posent pas de problèmes pour les Ukrainiens. Tout ce que gagne la reconnaissance officielle des deux langues est gagné pour les autres.

Le mouvement de dissociation du français et du catholique, en autant qu'il comporte un éclaircissement des idées, est bon. Le français a des droits comme tel, indépendamment de la question religieuse. Il ne faudrait pas toutefois que cette dissociation aille trop loin, que le front catholique en soit désuni.

APPENDIX 5

BIBLIOGRAPHYA. CANADIAN MATERIAL1. Periodicals reviewed

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<u>The Canadian Journal of Theology</u>	1957 - 1965
<u>Christian Outlook</u>	1959 - 1965
<u>The Churchman</u>	1961 - 1965
<u>Educational Record of the Province of Quebec</u>	1947 - 1963
<u>The Presbyterian Record</u>	1962 - 1965
<u>The School</u>	1942 - 1948
<u>United Church Observer</u>	1961 - 1965

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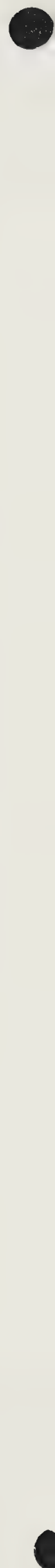
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